

STATE OF UTAH

DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME ENFORCEMENT CONTROL PLAN

1999 STRATEGY UPDATE



Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
101 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
(801) 538-1031

I. Executive Summary

Michael O. Leavitt, the Governor of Utah, has designated the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) as the Utah agency responsible for coordinating and administering the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. This strategy update responds to the grant guidance provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice, and requests Utah's 1999 formula allocation of \$4.562 million. CCJJ staff consulted with the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council, and the CCJJ Board Members in developing this update. Utah chiefs of police, county sheriffs, and other criminal justice representatives also were consulted, and provided input and direction.

The Byrne formula grant program has enabled Utah to respond to the most critical criminal justice problems and challenges during the last several years. A review of the programs funded between July 1, 1997 - June 30, 1998 confirmed that the programs have been effective in impacting the problems which were targeted.

Summary of Drug and Crime Problems in Utah

The major focus of the formula grant program in Utah targets the problems associated with drugs. Substance abuse and illegal drug activity are recognized to be among Utah's greatest challenges, as they continue to threaten the well being of every citizen in our state. The costs, in terms of economics and human suffering, are staggering. Utah will continue its commitment to **drug law enforcement**.

Other criminal justice problems have surfaced in Utah during the last few years which have been addressed with the formula funds. In particular, an increase has been noted in the number and severity of **juvenile offenses and gang violence**. In 1995 the Utah Legislature passed House Bill 11, the Serious Youth Offender Bill which specified the crimes that would require automatic transfer from the juvenile to the adult system for offenders ages 16-17. Included is a crime that has been identified as specific to gang members: the drive-by shooting. This inclusion was one more attempt by the Legislature to address a gang problem that is growing.

During the last 15 years, **sex offenders** under the supervision of the Utah Department of Corrections have increased seven fold. This increase is due, in part, to House Bill 209, the Child Kidnaping and Sexual Abuse Act of 1983. Byrne funds are being used to increase the number of treatment beds available for sex offender parolees and probationers.

In recent years Utah has experienced one of the highest growth rates in prison population for the nation. This combined with limited funding to build additional beds has lead to overcrowding at Utah's correctional facilities. Approximately 80% of Utah's inmates have **substance abuse** problems. These problems ultimately are responsible for higher recidivism rates as those on probation and parole are frequently returned to prison due to relapse.

Not only have Utah's prisons been operating at capacity but many county jails are operating under **court orders** that require the release of offenders once jail populations reach a maximum limit. In 1997 Utah County completed construction of a new facility with a capacity of 668 inmates. This facility, which was suppose to meet county needs years into the future, is filling up faster than anticipated, reaching 380 inmates less than one year after opening its doors. Salt Lake County will complete construction in October 1999 of a new jail that will add 1044 beds to their capacity, unfortunately, 800 of those beds will simply replace beds lost by closing the metro jail which has been deemed unsafe for use as a correctional facility.

With the assistance of federal funding, Utah has been able to significantly improve the ***criminal history records*** since a 1990 audit revealed the records were incomplete. Improving Utah's criminal history records continues to be a state priority.

Accompanying the explosion in computer technology over the past two decades, has been a proliferation in crimes committed by ***white-collar criminals***. Utah's Attorney General's Office has prosecuted four white-collar crime cases in just the past two years. These cases have involved millions of dollars fraudulently obtained from thousands of victims.

Utah's Response

At the local level, funding is awarded in support of ***multi-agency drug task forces, gang units, jail diversion projects, crime scene investigation efforts, and strategic planning*** for law enforcement. Task forces have experienced varying levels of success during the past year, however, it is the opinion of law enforcement across the state that without these programs illicit drug use and violent crime would escalate. Drug task forces continue to be the number one priority for funding by the State's chiefs and sheriffs. Utah's fourteenth drug task force was established in Washington County on October 1, 1997.

Jail diversion programs have proven an invaluable asset for the four jurisdictions currently being funded. The ability to sentence offenders to work details, and weekend work programs has prevented the release of violent criminals back to the streets.

Crime scene investigation grants have benefitted dozens of law enforcement agencies over the past few years. Funding has been used to provide officers with detailed crime scene training as well as much needed equipment to carry out investigations. One agency reported an increase in the number of cases solved by 70% due largely to the training and equipment provided by their investigator.

At the State level, funding has supported a variety of criminal justice projects including ***Financial Crimes Prosecution; Alternatives to Detention for Juvenile Offenders (day reporting and receiving centers); Intensive Supervision/Electronic Monitoring for juvenile offenders; Day Reporting Centers for adult offenders; treatment for juvenile and adult offenders; crime lab enhancement; and law enforcement training***.

During the past few years several evaluations have been conducted by the University of Utah of various Byrne funded programs including Financial Crimes Prosecution, Alternatives to Detention for juvenile offenders, Adult Day-Reporting Center, Juvenile Drug Court, Outpatient Sex Offender Treatment, and a Home Electronic Detention program. Results from evaluations indicate these programs have been largely beneficial to those who have participated in their activities. Since some of these programs have reached their 48 month limit with Byrne funding, evaluations have provided a strong endorsement for agencies to seek state funds to continue the programs.

This update includes funding for six new abstracts. Additional funding is being provided to the Utah Department of Corrections to further our efforts in the area of substance abuse treatment. This additional allocation is part of an overall state plan to relieve overcrowding at current prison and jail facilities. Several training issues will be addressed by the Department of Public Safety. A new firearms simulator training system will be purchased to enhance the quality of training for new officers at the police academy as well as those in the field who need additional training opportunities. Funding will be provided to allow local officials to attend various training opportunities in conjunction with the 2002 Winter Olympic Games to be held in Salt Lake City. And

finally, night vision goggles will be purchased for the Public Safety Aero Bureau which will expand their capabilities to fly at night to all areas of the state, not just along the heavily populated Wasatch front.

Programs which are now funded through state or local sources include the Pharmaceutical Diversion Unit, two county attorney Drug Prosecution Units, the Utah Law Enforcement Intelligence Network, a Clandestine Lab Unit, a Juvenile Offender Work Restitution Program, adult and juvenile ISP programs, a Drug Treatment Program for offenders, a Crime Lab Facility (Cedar City), a Child Abuse Prosecution Unit, a Drug Prosecution and Training Unit, D.A.R.E. Coordination Project, a Fugitive Felony Task Force, various Crime Scene Investigation Units, Financial Crimes Prosecution Unit, and Adult Jail Work Diversion programs.

Summary of 1999 Programs to be Funded

The following summarizes the programs which have been identified to receive 1999 funding from Utah's \$4.562 million appropriation. The programs were selected to target Utah's current drug control and violent crime problems:

Local Programs

- Multi-jurisdictional drug task forces (14, including two combined drug and gang units)
- Gang enforcement units (3)
- Jail diversion programs (2)
- Crime scene investigation units (3-6)
- Strategic Planning (1)

State Programs

- Court Case Managers (1)
- Training and equipment for law enforcement officers (3)
- Crime lab personnel and equipment (1)
- Residential drug treatment for adult and juvenile offenders (3)
- Non-residential substance abuse treatment (3)
- Department of Corrections Non-Residential Sex Offender Treatment (1)
- Juvenile Drug Court (1)
- Criminal History Improvement Projects (3)
- Court Delay Reduction (1)
- White-collar technology forensic lab (1)
- Olympic Planning and training (2)

State Administrative Agency

The 1983 Legislature created the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (UCA 63-25-4 (1)-(9)). The Commission is now comprised of 21 key criminal justice leaders from throughout the state. Its staff also provides the criminal justice staffing for the Governor's Office.

The Commission is charged to ensure broad philosophical agreement concerning the objectives of the criminal justice systems in Utah. It was created to provide a mechanism for coordinating the functions of the various branches and levels of government targeting criminal justice. It is also charged to:

- Promote the coordination of all criminal and juvenile justice agencies;
- Provide analysis and recommendations on all criminal justice legislation, state budgets, and facility requests;
- **Provide analysis, accountability, recommendations, and supervision for Federal criminal justice grant monies;**
- Provide public information on the criminal and juvenile justice systems;
- Provide a criminal justice plan annually;
- Develop, monitor, and evaluate sentencing and release guidelines;
- Forecast future demands for the criminal justice system; and
- Promote the development of criminal justice information system.

Commission Membership

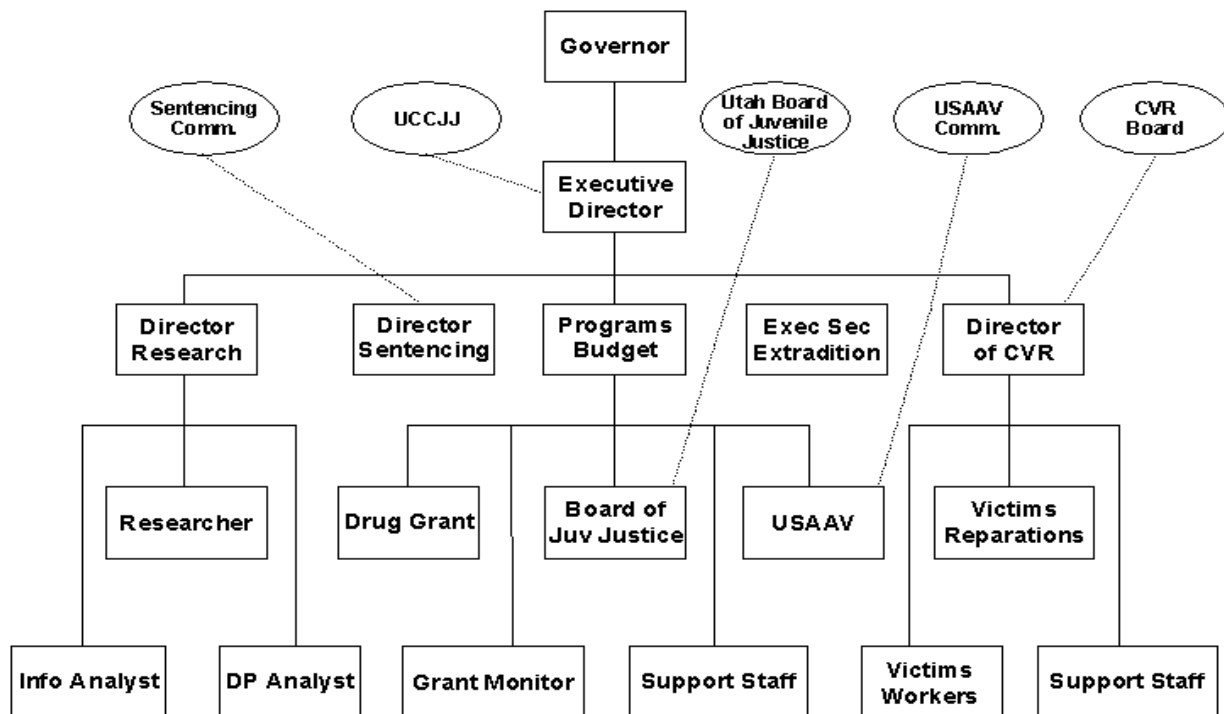
Member

Richard Carling, Chair
Judge Joseph W. Anderson
Dan Becker
Georgia Block
Paul Boyden
Rep. Afton Bradshaw
John T. Nielsen
Gary Dalton
Craig Dearden, Vice Chair
Jan Graham
Chief Richard W. Hendricks
Senator Joseph L. Hull
Steven R. Lindsley
H. L. (Pete) Haun
Michael Sibbett
Gregory G. Skordas
Sheriff Mike Spanos
Ronald N. Vance
Judge Sandra Peuler
Richard McKelvie
S. Camille Anthony

Affiliation

Citizen Representative - Attorney
3rd District Juvenile Court
State Court Administrator
Public Education Representative
Statewide Association of Prosecutors
Utah House of Representatives
Utah Sentencing Commission, Chair
Director, Division of Youth Corrections
Commissioner, Dept. of Public Safety
Utah Attorney General
Utah Chiefs of Police Assoc.
Utah State Senate
Substance Abuse & Anti-Violence Coord. Council
Director, Department of Corrections
Chairman, Board of Pardons and Parole
Utah State Bar Representative
Utah Sheriff's Assoc.
Chairman, Utah Board of Juvenile Justice
Utah Supreme Court Representative
U.S. Attorney's Office Representative
Executive Director

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Organizational Chart



NOTE: UCCJJ is the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, USAAV is the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council, and CVR is Crime Victims Reparations.

State Administrative Agency (SAA) Staffing

Michael O. Leavitt, the Governor of Utah, designated the *Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice* (CCJJ) as the Utah agency responsible for coordinating and administering the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. 2.4 percent (\$109,800) of the 1999 Utah Byrne grant is embarked for administration funds.

The grant program manager assigned by CCJJ to the Byrne grant spends approximately 85 percent of his time on the program. The remaining 15 percent of his time is spent managing the Law Enforcement Block Grant Program. This individual is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program.

Responsibilities include consulting with the various criminal justice contacts regarding Utah's annual drug and violent crime strategy and work plan; developing all required grant applications and reports; developing grant application kits; announcing the availability of funds; reviewing and scoring grant applications on an annual basis, and making awards in conjunction with a review committee; processing all paperwork involved in establishing grant programs; authorizing grant change requests from subgrantees; and monitoring all grant programs.

Other CCJJ staff provide program support to the Byrne grant program on a part-time basis. One program specialist is responsible for the fiscal monitoring of the grant program, ensuring that the request for reimbursements are accurate, and that proper documentation exists for

reimbursements. This individual spends up to 45 percent of his time with this responsibility.

The CCJJ fiscal officer spends 5 percent of his time in support of the grant program, mainly in processing grant reimbursements. One half-time secretary spends approximately 45 percent of her time with the grant program, assisting with the compilation of applications and reports; inputting IPR information; and setting up new subgrantee files. The CCJJ executive director spends up to 5 percent of her time with grant related issues (defining current drug and violent crime problems; discussing the work plan allocations; making contacts regarding legislation, etc.).

The following chart summarizes the CCJJ staff resources provided in support of the Byrne grant program:

Staff Resources for Administration of the Byrne Formula Grant Program		
	Number of FTE Employees Working on the BJA Formula Grant Program	Number of FTE Employees Funded by BJA Formula Grant Administrative Funds
Staff Agency Head	1 - 5%	-0-
Program Director/Manager	1 - 85%	1 - 85%
Program Specialists	1 - 45%	1 - 45%
Fiscal Staff	1 - 5%	1 - 5%
Secretarial Staff	.5 - 45%	.5 - 45%
Evaluation Staff	1 - 5%	-0-
Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Staff	1 - 5%	-0-

Compliance with Legislation Requirements

Match

Twenty-five percent of the total project costs will be paid for by the individual State and local project participants.

Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act

On October 25, 1996 CCJJ submitted documents summarizing Utah's efforts to satisfy the Federal requirements concerning sex offender registries as enumerated in the Jacob Wetterling Act. It included the 1996 amendments to Utah's existing sex offender registry, explained other relevant legislation, and described Utah's intent to make future legislative and non-legislative changes in order to fully comply with the Federal guidelines.

In September of 1997, Utah was granted a two-year extension to come into compliance with the Wetterling Act after demonstrating a "good faith effort" to meet the compliance deadline as originally outlined in legislation. Documentation outlining Utah's compliance effort has been submitted to the Department of Justice and CCJJ is now waiting to be contacted in regards to our compliance with this mandate.

On September 9, 1998 Utah's semi-annual status report was submitted to BJA. This report outlined a bill passed during the 1998 General Session of the State Legislature which paved the way for the creation of a Sex Offender Registry Data Base maintained by the Department of Corrections which is now available on the Internet.

HIV Testing Requirement

In compliance with a Congressional mandate, the Utah Legislature passed a bill which provides rights to victims of sexual offenses. These rights include: 1) the right to request mandatory testing of the convicted sexual offender for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV); 2) the right to be informed of the HIV test results of the convicted offender, counseling regarding HIV disease, and referral to health care and support services; and 3) the right to request free HIV testing for themselves. CCJJ was notified on December 7, 1993, that Utah was deemed to be in compliance with all aspects of Section 1804 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 regarding HIV testing of certain offenders.

INS Plan

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Plan of March 1992 has been submitted to and approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Utah continues to be in full compliance with this plan.

Criminal Justice Reporting Improvement Plan

Utah's Criminal History Record Improvement Plan was originally approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in April of 1992. This plan has become an all-encompassing plan for allocating all of Utah's criminal history improvement grant funds, including at least 5% of Utah's annual Byrne award. Updates to this plan are ongoing.

Public Notice Compliance

Utah's application requesting its 1999 formula grant allocation was made public via an invitation for public comment which was printed in the legal notices section of the two major daily newspapers in Utah: *The Deseret News* and *The Salt Lake Tribune*. These daily newspapers are distributed to towns and cities throughout Utah.

In addition, this announcement was published in the following local newspapers, *Ogden Standard Examiner*, *Richfield Reaper*, *Vernal Express*, *Cedar City & St. George Daily Spectrum*, and *The Herald Journal* of Logan. These newspapers combined, cover a majority of Utah's population centers outside the Wasatch Front. By printing this announcement in the selected newspapers, the public had an opportunity to provide comment on the plan.

This announcement was published in each paper within the time period of November 23 - December 4, 1998. Copies of the invitation for comment are included in Appendix D as evidence of compliance with this regulation.

II. Coordination Issues and Strategic Development Process

Advisory or Policy Board as a Vehicle for Coordination

The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ): The 1983 Legislature created the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (UCA 63-25-4 (1)-(9)). The Commission is comprised of 21 key criminal justice leaders from throughout the State charged to ensure broad philosophical agreement concerning the objectives of the criminal justice systems in Utah. It was created to provide a mechanism for coordinating the functions of the various branches and levels of government targeting criminal justice. *It is also charged to provide analysis, accountability, recommendations, and supervision for Federal criminal justice grant monies.*

The Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council (USAAV): USAAV is mandated to set priorities and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature annually. The Council consists of a 23-member executive body and four committees: Judiciary, Justice, Prevention, and Treatment. This is a broad based council with representatives from federal, state, and local levels. The mission of the USAAV Council is to provide a unified voice for the establishment of a comprehensive strategy to combat substance abuse, illegal drug activity, and violence.

The Justice Subcommittee members facilitate the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of criminal justice services. They provide direction for more effective coordination and integration of services, and the efficient use of the resources available to Utah for eliminating substance abuse and illegal drug activity. Utah's "Open Meetings Law" requires that all government-sponsored meetings be open to the public, with announcements and agendas posted in advance.

State and Local Participation in Strategy Development

The Three Year Drug and Violent Crime Enforcement Control Plan and its accompanying annual updates are reviewed by the USAAV Criminal Justice Subcommittee members as well as the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice *members*. In addition, input is obtained from the Utah Sheriff's Association, the Utah Chiefs of Police Association, and the Utah Legislature's Judiciary Interim Committee. Other state and local agencies providing data regarding the nature of the drug and violent crime problem in Utah include:

- Utah Criminal Investigations Bureau (CIB), Department of Public Safety
- Utah Division of Substance Abuse, Department of Human Services
- Utah Department of Corrections
- Utah State Office of Education
- Highway Safety Office, Utah Department of Public Safety
- Utah Court Administrator's Office

Federal Participation in Strategy Development

Efforts have been made to include the U.S. Attorney's Office with CCJJ to ensure that they have an opportunity to provide input into Utah's statewide strategy. Utah's U.S. Attorney has been designated in statute as a non-voting member of CCJJ. The Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee staff position, which was vacant for almost two years, was filled in November of 1997.

Contact has been made with the LECC and discussions have taken place requesting she be involved in the development of Utah's Byrne strategy.

Coordination Among Federally Funded Programs

Most of the Federal criminal justice grants provided by the Department of Justice are administered by CCJJ (Byrne; Local Law Enforcement Block Grant; Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Victims of Crimes Act; Violence Against Women Act; Treatment for Offenders; Truth in Sentencing; and Violent Incarceration of Offenders) and coordination takes place internally, during monthly commission meetings, program managers coordination meetings, and during CCJJ's annual retreat.

Other state agencies responsible for administering various Federal grant programs are represented on the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council. Funding information is requested and provided annually, and considered by USAAV as they develop funding and legislative recommendations for the Governor and Utah Legislature. Direct awards made by the Department of Justice to local units of government are provided if we submit a written request referencing the Freedom of Information Act, but rarely is the State Administering Agency provided with regular updates regarding grant awards (e.g. COPS programs). Since these funds do not overlap programs targeted by the Byrne funds, this has not been problematic to date.

Legislative and Executive Agency Review

House and Senate Judiciary Committee members were provided the 1999 allocation workplan with program descriptions during their annual legislative session. In addition, the committee chairs were provided with the Byrne state annual report so they can review the program accomplishments and impact on the problems identified in Utah's strategy.

Executive review again is accomplished by involving state administrators in identifying current drug and violent crime problems in the State and providing the Three-Year Strategy and annual updates for their review and approval. Documentation is included in this application regarding this review process.

Statement of the Problem

A. Nature and Extent of the Problem

Utah's original 1997-1999 multi-year strategy clearly defines the nature and extent of the problems associated with serious and violent crimes in Utah. The problems outlined therein are still applicable to the 1999 strategy update due to the fact they are generally long standing issues not easily or quickly solved. Though we believe Byrne funding is making a significant impact on crime within Utah there is still much work to be done. The 1999 strategy update will maintain the priority areas outlined in the 1997-1999 strategy along with two new priority areas outlined in the 1998 strategy update. The nature and extent of the problem within Utah continues to be substantiated by the following indicators:

Index Crime Rate

According to the *"1997 Crime in Utah"* report published by the Department of Public Safety, Utah's population grew by 3.8% between 1996 and 1997, from 2,054,714 to 2,132,242. If we factor out population growth from Utah's 1997 crime statistics there was a negligible increase in the index crime rate *per 1,000 population* from 56.63 in 1996 to 56.77 in 1997.

When reviewing the rate per 1,000 population statistics for Part I crimes, (including homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson), Utah experienced an increase in four crime rate categories; rape, burglaries, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The rate for rape totaled .39/thousand in 1996 compared to .44/thousand in 1997, the burglary rate totaled 7.99/thousand in 1996 compared to 8.51/thousand in 1997, the motor vehicle theft rate totaled 4.06/thousand in 1996 compared to 4.21/thousand in 1997, and the arson rate totaled .16/thousand in 1996 compared to .17/thousand in 1997. With the exception of larceny rates, which decreased, all other categories remained constant between years.

Arrest Data

Arrest data reported in the *"1997 Crime in Utah"* report shows a decrease in adult and juvenile arrests for alcoholic beverage charges (including driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness). There was also a decrease in adult arrests for the possession, sale, and manufacture of controlled substances. Juvenile arrest statistics for controlled substances decreased in the area of possession but experienced an increase for sale and manufacturing. The following chart shows the raw numbers outlining these statistics.

Type of Violation	1996	1997
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	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Alcoholic Beverage*	30,979	4,474	26,385	3,796
Controlled Substance:				
1. Possession	8,510	1,982	6,612	1,734
2. Sale & Manuf.	5,369	136	4,651	154
Total Arrests:	44,858	6,592	37,648	5,684

* Includes driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness

Gang Activity

1997 was only the second year law enforcement agencies submitted information on gang related incidents handled by their patrol units to the Department of Public Safety for inclusion in the annual *"Crime in Utah"* report. The incidents reported are from thirty-eight different jurisdictions from around the state and include the efforts of Byrne funded Gang units. The following statistics were reported:

7,130 Gang related incidents reported by patrol units
776 Arrests of both adults and juveniles
551 Confirmed juvenile arrests
225 Confirmed adult arrests

Department of Corrections

The Utah Department of Corrections (DOC) continues to respond to overcrowding in the prison system. Between June 30, 1996 and June 30, 1997, Utah's prison population grew by 14%; the fifth fastest in the nation. This 14% increase dwarfs the national average of only 4.7% during the same period of time. DOC continues to run at capacity or greater levels. In recent years an emergency release program, established to deal with overcrowding, has been implemented and as a result several hundred inmates have been released early.

One of the essential components of handling Utah's prison population has been the use of contract bed space with county jails throughout the State. The loss of these contracts has been threatened in some counties, and a reality in one, due to Federal contracts which pay on average \$20 more per bed per day. Due to budget constraints Utah has not been able to match the Federal rates and lost all contract beds in Davis County, located North of Salt Lake City.

During the 1998 General Session of the State Legislature DOC obtained approval to construct a new 288 bed facility at the Central Utah Corrections Facility at Gunnison, Utah. Bonding was provided for this \$13.5 million facility which will utilize approximately \$3.5 million in Violent Offender Incarceration, Truth in Sentencing (VOI-TIS) grant funds. VOI-TIS funds will also be used to construct 300 additional minimum security beds in two separate facilities at Draper and Gunnison during 1999.

DOC is also reviewing the privatization of 500 beds and has made contract arrangements with Box Elder, Summit, Washington, and Millard Counties, who are all in the process of building additional jail bed space. Due to the growing demand for bed space along with limited resources for construction, DOC is now exploring additional funding, grant and otherwise, to provide for more of the treatment and educational needs of its inmates. It is anticipated that with more inmates

receiving treatment for substance abuse problems the current recidivism rate of 80% can be significantly reduced. The 1999 Byrne strategy continues to reflect a shift in this direction with approximately \$650,000 allocated to substance abuse treatment programming.

B. Resource Needs and Gaps in Service

No major changes to the resource needs and gaps in service as outlined in the original 1997-1999 strategy are being proposed in this update, with the exception of addressing emerging problems in the area of court delays between filing and final disposition and an increase in white-collar crime through technology which were addressed in the 1998 strategy update.

Providing local law enforcement with funding necessary to help meet the needs of drug interdiction and gang suppression continue to receive Utah's greatest emphasis and priority. The Byrne Program Manager is in regular contact with the Utah Chief's of Police Association as well as the Utah Sheriff's Association. To a large extent the executive boards of these two organizations define the needs and funding allocation for local levels of government. Though Utah is only required to pass through 50% of its Byrne award to local levels of government, the pass through amount has historically been 58-60% annually.

Second behind drug task forces are gang suppression units with jail diversion and crime scene investigation funds following. Jail diversion has been a concern largely carried by the Sheriffs who manage county jails. Many of Utah's county jails are operating at or near capacity with early release guidelines in place. Adding to this overcrowding is the Department of Corrections reliance on jail contracts to relieve pressure on state facilities.

Determining allocations and priority issues for the 40% of funding reserved for state programs has been challenging. Over the past six months abstracts have been received and discussions have taken place with members of the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Executive Board to establish priorities and allocate funds designated for state programs. The priorities and allocation outlined by this strategy represents the final decision of CCJJ as voted by its members.

IV.

Priority Issues and Program Responses

Priority #1 - Disrupt Illicit Drugs in Utah

Disruption of Utah's illicit drug trade continues to be the highest priority for Utah's Byrne Grant funding. This year's strategy update includes continued support for Utah's fourteen Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces. During the 1998 grant year two counties merged their drug task force and gang unit together forming a single grant program targeting drug and gang crimes. Based on the success documented by these two combined units CCJJ will continue to encourage other communities with Byrne funded drug and gang units to merge their operations.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

As with other states across the country, Utah continues to see the manufacture and distribution of illicit drugs throughout its borders. Law enforcement officers and agencies throughout Utah continue to endorse the efforts of Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces and view them as the most appropriate and effective response to the illicit drug problem. Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces have been funded in Utah since 1988 and they continue to be ranked the highest priority for funding with Utah's Byrne grant.

During the past year 14 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces covering twenty-four of Utah's twenty-nine counties were funded through Byrne. Task forces had very positive results in targeting narcotics trafficking at the street level through the use of informants, Tip-a-cop lines, surveillance, trash covers, and knock-and-talks strategies. Though 1997-1998 arrests were down 11.6% from the 1996-1997 grant year (2,035 vs. 2,302) drug removals by task force officers increased dramatically. During '96-97 officers removed only 716 kg of Cannabis while last year 3,274 kg were removed. Likewise during '96-97 only 22.65 kg of Amphetamines were removed while last year that number grew to 152.69 kg. Seizures generated by task forces during the year included the following: 509 weapons, 312 vehicles, 6 properties, and \$314,817 in currency.

Utah faces significant challenges in the areas of methamphetamine production, and pipe-line cases. Utah has been included among the top three states in terms of numbers of methamphetamine labs seized. According to the Salt Lake City DEA office over 120 meth labs were discovered and dismantled during the '97-98 grant year.

Two years ago Utah entered into an historic partnership with Colorado and Wyoming becoming the first non-border states to receive High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) funds. These funds have enhanced Byrne funding for task forces by providing much needed training in meth lab cleanup as well as overtime funds for officers given such assignments. All Utah task forces have made efforts to provide training and certification to personnel in lab cleanup and safety procedures.

Due to Interstates 15, 70, and 80 which run through Utah, we continue to develop major pipeline cases. Drugs being transported from the Southwest to Midwest and Eastern locations, as well as money being transported back to the Southwest, are routinely discovered and investigated. During the past year task forces were involved in large individual seizures including 300 pounds of marijuana, 18.5 lbs. of methamphetamine, and 354 lbs. of cocaine.

In October of 1997 Utah's 14th Multi-jurisdictional drug task force was created in Washington County. This task force has been long overdue since Washington County is located at the

Southwestern gateway to the state where many illegal drugs enter. Though there were drug interdiction efforts through the St. George Police Department previously, the infusion of Byrne funds as well as the newly formed coordination effort among County agencies has paid off. During their first year of operation the task force reported over 100 arrests, the seizure of approximately \$80,000 in cash and assets, a large indoor marijuana growing operation was busted with the arrest of its operator, and possibly the largest single meth bust in Utah netting 13.7 lbs. of meth packaged in the bottom of a Tide detergent box.

Evidence Storage Safes

\$32,250 in 1998 funding was provided to Utah's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for the purchase of safes to secure narcotics case evidence in the rural and remote areas of the state. Twenty-two fireproof safes are being installed at various rural locations throughout Utah. These safes will alleviate many concerns raised over the chain of custody of evidence for drug cases since prior to their installation officers were using the trunks of their cars, filing cabinets, and closets.

1999 FUNDING

Drug Task Forces

Continuation funding (Program purpose #2 - \$1,850,000)

Utah fully intends to continue support for drug task forces in the 1999 funding cycle. As outlined on Attachment A, Utah's planning committee (including the Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Associations) allocated \$1,850,000 to Drug Task Forces which represents 40% of Utah's total 1999 allocation. Due to the continued level of support for drug task forces no significant changes are being proposed in this area and funding will continue at the level outlined.

Allocation: \$1,850,000

Evidence Storage Safes

Discontinue funding (Program purpose #16 - \$32,250)

This project represented a one-time only cost to the Department of Natural Resources and therefore further funding will not be requested in the 1999 strategy.

Priority #2 - Disrupt Gang-Related Criminal Activities

Gangs and their associated violence continue to plague Utah and its communities. With only one exception we are making no significant changes to this priority as originally outlined in our three year strategy. As mentioned in priority #1, two of our gang units merged their activities and officers with drug task forces in an effort to create a unit that uses a multi-faceted approach to dealing with problems of violence and crime.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Gang enforcement projects continued to play an important role in Utah during the past year not

only in suppression of gang related crimes but also in providing community education programs. Utah's five Byrne funded gang projects reported a variety of statistics relating to gangs activities and suppression efforts including:

- 6,337 Number of documented gang members,
- 5,784 Gang related offenses, (7,130 reported state-wide by all reporting agencies)
- 1,032 Gang member arrests,
- 142 Drive-by shootings, (194 reported state-wide by all reporting agencies) and
- 10 Gang related homicides.

While suppression efforts continue to be the primary focus of gang projects around the state, significant resources are also being used in the area of gang awareness presentations with community groups, schools and churches. According to officers and gang coordinators these presentations have helped tremendously in educating kids and parents about the dangers of gang activities, clothing that might indicate association with gangs, attitude and behavioral changes indicative of gang involved youth and other key indicators.

Gang Conferences have become another tool in raising awareness about gangs and their activities. During the past year the Salt Lake Area Gang Project hosted their 8th Annual Gang Conference, providing training to 750 professionals during daytime sessions, and an evening event for youth featuring a former gang member which drew more than 300 gang-involved youth. Utah County hosted their 3rd annual Gang Conference in conjunction with Utah Valley State College.

1999 FUNDING

Area Gang Units

Continuation (Program purpose #24 - \$445,000)

As noted in priority #1 above, there has been a movement in Utah for drug task forces to combine efforts with local gang projects. Three of Utah's gang projects will receive 1999 continuation funding in this category, while two gang projects (Utah County and Cache County) will be included in the application for funds under the Drug Task Force category.

Priority #3 - Reduce Overcrowded Jail Facilities and Disrupt Rise in Adult Crime

Jail Diversion programs in Utah have been very successful with broad support from law enforcement, particularly in jurisdictions where jails face the challenges of overcrowding. Utah's programs have been highlighted in the media on several occasions and feedback from citizens within those communities has been positive. In the 1999 strategy continuation funding is provided for two current jail diversion programs. Continuation funding will also be provided to build an additional modular building at the Utah State Prison to provide staff and classroom space for the expansion of inmate education and treatment.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Jail Diversion Programs

Since the 1995 Byrne funding cycle, four jail diversion programs have been established in the counties of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, and Cache. The primary focus of diversion programs in Cache and Utah Counties has been to alleviate the overcrowding of jails on weekends. Offenders sentenced to these programs generally have jobs that require them to work during weekdays. In an effort to allow these offenders to continue their employment, judges sentence them to serve their time on weekends. During the past year these diversion programs provided 18,152 hours of service, with 726 assigned inmates. During this same period only 97 inmates failed to meet the requirements of the program and were returned to confinement.

The Weber County Jail Diversion program was initially established as a weekday only program but has since expanded to include weekends. During the past year this program has received 653 inmates of which 475 (73%) successfully completed the program. For many offenders this program has been their first meaningful work experience in that they arrive at work at a specific time, work a full day, and are expected to act responsibly at the work site. Program participants completed 51,120 hours of largely community service work during the past year.

The Salt Lake County Electronic Monitoring program officially began working with offenders in September of 1997 after several months of start-up complications. During the past year 665 participants entered the program with 197 (30%) completing their requirements during the grant year. Others still remain in the program but have not yet met their requirements for release. 227 (34%) inmates were able to find or maintain regular employment. A total of 29,024 hours of community service were provided.

This program has also seen benefits beyond those originally outlined in its application. The Sheriff's office has assisted prisoners in becoming more responsible through services provided at the Self-Sufficiency Center and Pre-Trial Services. The Self-Sufficiency Center specializes in preparing offenders for job interviews as well as gaining and maintaining employment, while Pre-Trial Services provides substance abuse rehabilitation programs for those entering the program.

Modular Program/Treatment/Education Space

Progress is being made with the Department of Corrections modular building project. The grant for this program was awarded July 1, 1998 and as of the writing of this strategy 80% of the site design work, including measurements, location, layouts, and power requirements had been completed. All necessary documents have been completed and submitted for approval by the State Department of Facilities Construction and Management. And a contractual agreement between the Department of Corrections and the Salt Lake Community College, who will oversee the construction of the modular, has been drafted and distributed for review and approval.

1999 FUNDING

Jail Diversion Projects

Continuation - (Program Purpose 20 - \$187,000)

Two current Jail Diversion programs will receive continuation funding from the 1999 Byrne allocation - Salt Lake and Cache Counties. The other two programs in Utah and Weber Counties have reached their four year limitation with Byrne funding. Both of these counties have experienced great success with their program and local funding will be provided to continue the effort. These programs have proven to be very effective in freeing up jail beds thus helping to alleviate overcrowding at jail facilities. They have also been very well received by the public at large as well as the media, who have written several positive stories outlining the benefits provided

by such programs.

Modular Program/Treatment/Education Space

Continuation Funding (Program purpose #11 - \$95,000)

Though originally the modular program was outlined to be a one year commitment, Corrections officials have re-evaluated the need for additional treatment and education space within the prison system as a whole. During the 1999 allocation process continuation funding was sought and awarded based on additional need and a desire by Corrections officials to provide a greater number of treatment options to inmates. Additional funding will be used over the next three years to build and locate modular buildings at the Department of Correction's Wasatch and Oquirrh facilities. These buildings when complete will allow Corrections to provide treatment/education services to approximately 90 additional inmates per week per building.

Priority #4 - Reduce Overcrowded Juvenile Correctional Facilities and Disrupt Rise in Juvenile Crime

Funding will continue largely unchanged in this priority area. The Juvenile Drug Court as well as the Juvenile Substance Abuse Screening program will continue to receive Byrne funding in the 1999 grant year. The Division of Youth Correction's Southwest Receiving Center has reached its 48 month limitation on Byrne funding and is therefore being discontinued from the strategy. State funding is being sought to continue this program in future years.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Youth Corrections Receiving Center

The Southwest Receiving Center has provided several essential services to Southwestern Utah. Originally this project was created to provide a secure place for law enforcement to drop off delinquent youth until parents could be contacted. Doing so alleviated the need to supervise youth while trying to get them placed and increased the amount of time law enforcement could be on the streets. During the past year 302 youth were admitted to the center for charges including delinquency, ungovernable, runaway, truancy, probable possession, and other misc. charges. Of those admitted to the program 142 had previous courts records while 126 had no such record.

Juvenile Drug Court

The juvenile drug court concept is designed to interrupt the cycle of drug use, crime, and the revolving door it creates in our justice system. Drug courts save the system money and free up valuable jail space for violent offenders. Utah's juvenile drug court program is designed as an alternative to minimum-mandatory penalties for first time drug offenders in exchange for their participation in substance abuse education and/or rehabilitation.

Byrne funding has allowed Utah's Juvenile Drug Court to hire additional probation officers thus increasing the number of youth the program can accommodate. During the last year of Byrne funding 90 new cases were accepted, 42 participants graduated, and 25 failed due to chronic non-compliance. The most impressive outcome of this program thus far has been an overall recidivism

rate of 33%.

1999 FUNDING

Southwest Receiving Center

Discontinue funding - (Program purpose #20 - \$75,000)

The Southwest Receiving Center has reached its 48 month limit on funding through the Byrne grant, therefore, funding for this program will not continue in the 1999 strategy. Grant funds provided to Youth Corrections in this area of the state have been a great benefit to the law enforcement community as well as local schools. For the first time police officers have a place to drop off delinquent juveniles that do not necessarily need to be incarcerated but do need some attention from parents or other services in the community. It has freed up officers to be on the streets where they should be spending most of their time. Local schools have also had a partner in dealing with their delinquency problems while involving parents at an early stage. It is expected that state funding will be secured to continue the services provided by this program.

Juvenile Drug Court

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #10 - \$75,000)

The Juvenile Drug Court will be moving into their 3rd year of funding during the 1999 Byrne cycle. Moving forward with a solid commitment of funding for four years has allowed the Juvenile Courts to consistently increase the number of youth served by the Court. With a recidivism rate of only 33% there is little doubt that this program will be fully utilized and expanded to other jurisdictions within the state. As noted in the evaluation section, this program is currently being evaluated by the University of Utah Social Research Institute.

Juvenile Substance Abuse Screening and Referral

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #13 - \$110,000)

The Juvenile Substance Abuse Screening program will enter its second year of funding through the Byrne grant with the 1999 allocation. This program was established to provide Youth Corrections with a screening tool to determine whether or not a juvenile has substance abuse or other significant problems at their initial referral to youth corrections. The hope is that if problems are detected early in a juvenile's criminal career treatment can be provided to prevent them from progressing further into the juvenile system.

Priority #5 - Reduce Recidivism by Drug Offenders Currently in the Utah Criminal Justice System

The challenges facing Utah's criminal justice system in the area of substance abuse continue to escalate. The high correlation between drug use and crime coupled with Utah's increased emphasis on drug law enforcement has created a tremendous strain on Utah's adult and juvenile institutions as well as the courts. The 1999 strategy update will provide continuation funds for three current and one additional Substance Abuse treatment programs within the Utah Department of Corrections. The Residential Treatment Program at the State Prison has reached its 48 month limitation and therefore funding for this program is being discontinued.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Residential Treatment for Offenders Program

Of the approximately 4,900 inmates incarcerated in the State Prison System, approximately 75% -80% have a history of substance abuse problems. If inmates are released into the community prior to receiving the substance abuse treatment they need, they will likely violate their parole and be returned to prison. Research shows that 80% of Utah's parolees return to prison within three years of their parole. Of those returned, 64% are for violations of conditions of supervision, not for committing new crimes. At least one-third of the parole violators are returned to prison for substance abuse problems. Unfortunately, community-based intensive drug treatment is extremely limited for offenders, often with long waiting lists.

In 1995 Byrne funding was used to establish a 36 bed residential substance abuse treatment program at the Draper site of the Utah State Prison. This program allows inmates to be housed together largely isolated from the general prison population enabling them to form a therapeutic community.

During the past year this Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program had thirty-two inmates complete the program successfully with four being paroled to the community. Sixteen inmates were successfully participating in the program when removed for reasons other than programmatic. The program is currently operating at capacity with thirty-six inmates being housed and receiving treatment.

On July 1, 1998 funding was awarded to the Gunnison Site of the Utah State prison system to create an identical Residential Treatment Program. As of the writing of this strategy Corrections is still in the process of hiring the necessary personnel to run the program as well as screen potential candidates for entry into the program. Having funded this type of residential treatment program in Draper for four years it is hoped there will be a smooth start-up in Gunnison without as many "learning" experiences and challenges to overcome.

Non-Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Substance abuse among offenders is a major contributor to criminal involvement. Approximately 75% - 80% of offenders incarcerated in Utah have a history of substance abuse problems. Just as significantly as those incarcerated, offenders under community supervision have similar substance abuse problems which is a major contributing factor to failure once released. Approximately 60% of offenders being returned to prison are returned for technical violations, usually related to substance abuse. Substance abuse therapists indicate that relapse for

substance abusers should be an expected part of the offenders road to recovery.

Attempts to address this problem in the past included referring offenders experiencing relapse problems to community outpatient programs, inpatient treatment facilities, Community Correctional Centers (CCC) and, as a last resort, initiating revocation procedures. Unfortunately the demand for such treatment has outpaced the funding to provide it resulting in an increase in the rate of revocations.

Several factors contribute to this need of pursuing revocation at an increasingly higher rate: a) Currently, CCC's no longer have the bed space to accommodate offenders facing revocation because they are being filled by parolees ordered their by the Board of Pardons and Parole upon their release from prison; b) Due to recent funding decreases Corrections has been forced to reduce the amount of private provider contracts for substance abuse counseling and treatment; c) Offenders have numerous essential financial obligations such as restitution payments to victims, supervision fees, etc. The vast majority of offenders do not have the financial means to pay for treatment on their own, especially at a residential facility. This situation creates a "catch 22" in that Corrections cannot provide a treatment program and the offender cannot afford one, leaving revocation as the only alternative.

Grant funding for this project was awarded on July 1, 1998. As of the writing of this strategy update the Department of Corrections had issued a Invitation to Bid on treatment contracts with local providers. As soon as bids are received and evaluated, contracts will be awarded thus opening the door for referrals from probation officers.

Substance Abuse and Aftercare

This program was designed by the Department of Corrections to provide two additional substance abuse workers in treatment programs for incarcerated offenders and to assist inmates in their transition to community release. Statistics indicate that approximately 60% of parolees returned to prison on technical violations are returned for substance abuse problems. This program was created to ensure parolees a smooth transition from treatment programs within the prison system to treatment programs in local communities.

Funding for this program was provided in the 1998 cycle and as of the writing of this strategy update progress is being made to create these two positions within the Department of Corrections so that recruiting may begin. It is anticipated that new employees should be hired and in place by the end of December 1998. Aftercare groups were started in October of 1998 under the direction of the project director and 26 inmates are currently receiving treatment through weekly group therapy sessions.

1999 FUNDING

Residential Treatment for Offenders Program (Gunnison)

Continuation funding - (Program Purpose #11 - \$120,000)

Substance abuse treatment continues to be an area of great concern within Utah. With an inmate population growing at a consistent rate of approximately 500 inmates per year the need for additional substance abuse treatment is critical. In August of 1997 a new Executive Director was appointed to head Utah's Department of Corrections. Under this new leadership Utah has seen a progressive movement away from a "para-military" philosophy to a more treatment oriented environment. A two-track system is being initiated that will divide prisoners into one of two groups;

those willing to accept responsibility for their actions, and those not willing. Those who won't accept responsibility will be managed humanely, but investment in their futures will be minimal. Those who are judged to be "salvageable" will receive programming to help get their lives in order prior to release. Among the programming being made available is substance abuse treatment. As a consequence several new substance abuse treatment initiatives will be funded in the 1999 Byrne strategy.

Non-Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #13 - \$366,000)

As outlined above, various treatment alternatives are being pursued by new leadership at the Department of Corrections. This program was designed to provide additional funding for private treatment providers who will then accept referrals from Utah's probation officers. The program is currently in a start-up phase but once contracts have been awarded they will be fully utilized in an effort to reduce the revolving door of prisoners returned for substance abuse violations.

Funding will also be earmarked for a new initiative entitled, "Collaborative Intervention for Abusing offenders" or CIAO. This program will target 300 substance abusing offenders paroled from existing residential treatment programs. Parolees will be assessed and referred into community-care intensive outpatient programs in an attempt to provide a seamless transition between the institution and communities.

Treatment of Offenders Under Adult and Juvenile Supervision

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #13 - \$71,000)

Continuation funds will be provided in support of this program. Statistics provided by the Department of Corrections clearly indicates a significant need to provide substance abuse treatment to inmates. Recidivism statistics provide an even greater argument to address the needs of parolees as they transition to communities. Through funding in this program area Utah hopes to establish options that will reduce the recidivism rate at its correctional facilities.

Priority #6 - Reduce Recidivism by Sex Offenders Currently on Probation or Parole

No changes are being proposed in this priority area for the 1999 funding cycle.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Non-Residential Sex Offender Treatment

This past year represented the second year of operation for the Non-Residential Sex Offender treatment program. During the past grant year the follow accomplishments were reported. 76 referrals were made with 50 actually entering the program. 48 of those entering the program were still actively enrolled at the end of the year. 781 individual and 361 group treatment sessions were provided by the contract treatment provider. 21 offenders were released or removed from the program due to failure to attend or participate; 7 were removed due to relocation or medical conditions; and only 3 were removed due to new charges (2 drug related and 1 for prostitution).

1999 FUNDING

Non-Residential Sex Offender Treatment

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #11 \$125,000)

Progress made with this program thus far has been positive and it is anticipated that with continuation funding treatment will be made available to additional offenders. This program is also part of an evaluation grant awarded to CCJJ by BJA in October of 1997. The University of Utah Social Research Institute is proceeding with a three year evaluation of this program. Preliminary reports on this program were included with Utah's 1997 Annual Report.

Priority #7 - Improve Utah's Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJRI Plan)

1999

Criminal History Record Improvement Plan Byrne 5%

The improvement process continues for the Utah Computerized Criminal History System (UCCH). During the last year we have focused on improving the collection *process* as well as researching dispositions. The research during this time frame was expanded beyond felony and possible felony dispositions to include other specific categories of crimes such as domestic violence and crimes against children, etc. The Criminal Justice Records Improvement Task Force decided that improvements in the collection methods, upgrades in technology and increases in training, would assist Utah in achieving high sustainable reporting rates for future dispositions.

While much of the time and money has been allocated to process improvements, Utah also allotted substantial resources to research missing dispositions. A close examination of this data resulted in an improved disposition reporting rate for 1989 through today and, as an added benefit, provided insight into new system improvements. As a result Utah has seen an improvement in the reporting of felony, possible felony, domestic violence and child abuse dispositions.

In general, Utah's objective remains unchanged. That is, to produce a criminal justice information system that is accurate, complete, timely and secure. To accomplish this task, a plan for record improvement was developed, submitted, and approved by both the Bureau of Justice Assistance and CCJJ. Included in this plan were the following goals and objectives:

Goals:

- Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number (OTN)
- Regularly obtain prosecutor declinations
- Improve the disposition reporting rate of *old* criminal history data
- Produce a complete criminal justice data dictionary
- Include state and local law enforcement in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Objectives:

- Research and update missing dispositions.
- Increase the quality and timeliness of fingerprint data through the use of education and live-scan technology.
- Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting.
- Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history.
- Provide direct access to criminal history data by court and field law enforcement personnel.
- Produce a comprehensive data dictionary to be used for all future criminal justice information system designers.
- Complete a comprehensive data quality audit.
- Create an integrated system for prosecutor case management.
- Key the electronic exchange of information between the county booking agencies and the county prosecutor on the OTN.
- Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository.
- Integrate live-scan technologies into the booking process to increase the timeliness and quality of fingerprints.
- Assist at least one law enforcement agency per year in converting to the NIBRS.

Utah has improved its felony disposition reporting rates to well over 90% in years 1988 through 1997. We continue to improve our collection process using both changes in technology and audits to guide record improvement. Over the past year, using Byrne and other resources we have continued the migration of state databases including warrants and protective orders off of the state mainframe on to computers within the Department of Public Safety. This is being done to increase availability of data within the Law Enforcement Community. In addition, we have begun a comprehensive effort to re-write our juvenile information system to allow better integration with the adult criminal justice information systems. Further, we have used resources to improve the local and state law enforcement databases by upgrading technology both within Weber, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties. We have also greatly increased the percentage of the state "covered" by NIBRS with the addition of Salt Lake City.

1999 Funding

Criminal History Record Improvement

Continuation funding (Program purpose #15-B \$230,000)

The expenditure of 1998 funds was outlined in the plan submitted in conjunction with the 1998 formula grant application. The following summarizes the activities to take place utilizing 1999 funds in conjunction with state funds:

PROJECT: 1

- Goals:
1. Include state and local law enforcement in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
 2. Speed identification of suspects
- Objectives:
1. Provide direct access to criminal history data by court and field law enforcement personnel.
 2. Assist at least one law enforcement agency per year in converting to the NIBRS.
 3. Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository.

Cost: \$100,000 - Local Law Enforcement

Although summary data on criminal events will provide the necessary information for uniform crime

reporting purposes, it does not capture and make available much of the valuable incident based information that is generated. The FBI has adopted NIBRS as the standard and is encouraging state and local law enforcement to do the same. A previous grant from the Department of Justice has assisted 56 Utah agencies to receive the software and training to utilize NIBRS. Currently only 54.5% of all agencies are submitting data, however, with the exception of Salt Lake City the largest agencies within the state have yet to begin reporting in this new format.

Implementation Plan:

Local law enforcement agencies will continue to update their information systems to NIBRS compliant systems. Also, computer servers and laptops will be purchased for state and local law enforcement agencies to utilize Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) technology. By implementing NIBRS systems with CDPD technology and mobile computers, officers are able to more efficiently gather and update information, and have faster access to local, state and national criminal justice databases.

PROJECT: 2

Goal: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number

Objective: Provide direct access to criminal history data by court personnel. Complete a plan to automate Utah's 129 Justice Courts and automate two larger Justice Courts.

Cost: \$120,000 - State funds - Administrative Office of the Courts

The current court system does not provide access to the criminal history file for justice court judges or justice court clerks. Often the data is transferred from BCI and loaded into the criminal history file before problems with data quality are found. Lack of interaction between the justice court system and the criminal history file produces omissions and errors in both files. Currently, local justice courts are not connected to the State Court's computer system nor have access to the State's Criminal Justice databases.

Implementation Plan:

Integrate the existing criminal history file with the new justice court system. This can be accomplished through the purchase of a communications gateway from the courts new system to the state mainframe computer which houses the Criminal History File. Also implement a plan for providing Wide Area Network (WAN) access to local Justice Courts. This will allow Justice Courts to access and update criminal justice databases.

The development and completion of this plan will ensure accurate and complete disposition reporting from Utah's Justice Courts to the state criminal history file and the statewide warrants system.

Goal: Speed identification of suspects

Objective: Increase the quality and timeliness of fingerprint data through the use of education and technology.

Cost: Byrne 1998 Grant Funds, WIN Funds, and NCHIP funds

Since the late 1980s the Department of Public Safety has been engaged in the development of

the Western Area Identification Network (WIN). This cooperative project has enabled Utah along with California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada to purchase an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). With the use of this technology, Utah has greatly improved its ability to identify and track criminals.

The first characteristic of a useful AFIS system is the ability of Law Enforcement to use this technology to identify suspects or solve crime. These identifications rest with the quality of the prints. Only when the prints are of high quality can we expect latent searches to yield suspects and the 10-print searches to provide real identification information.

The second characteristic of a useful AFIS system is the speed with which the identifications can be made. Early identification aids laws enforcement, stops early release of identified felons, and provides critical information to the enforcement agencies as suspects pass through the criminal justice system.

Implementation Plan:

The purpose of the new WIN *Rainbow* initiative is to increase the quality of fingerprints and to speed the identification of suspects by greatly enhancing and standardizing fingerprinting technology within the State. To accomplish this objective WIN in conjunction with the State of Utah will purchase and install all new fingerprinting equipment at both the central site (Department of Public Safety) and in Salt Lake, Davis, Weber and Utah Counties. In addition to purchasing hardware, software must be developed within the Department of Public Safety to interface the new fingerprinting technology to the existing criminal history file.

Goal: Include state and local law enforcement in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Speed identification of suspects

Objective: Provide direct access to criminal history data by court and field law enforcement personnel.
Assist at least one law enforcement agency per year in converting to the NIBRS.
Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository.

Cost: Local Law Enforcement

Although summary data on criminal events will provide the necessary information for uniform crime reporting purposes, it does not capture and make available much of the valuable incident based information that is generated. The FBI has adopted NIBRS as the standard and is encouraging state and local law enforcement to do the same. A previous grant from the Department of Justice has assisted 56 Utah agencies to receive the software and training to utilize NIBRS. Currently only 46% of all agencies are submitting data, however, the largest agencies within the state have yet to begin reporting in this new format.

Implementation Plan:

Local law enforcement agencies will continue to update their information systems to NIBRS compliant systems. Also, computer servers and laptops will be purchased for state and local law enforcement agencies to utilize Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) technology. By implementing NIBRS systems with CDPD technology and mobile computers, officers are able to more efficiently gather and update information, and have faster access to local, state and national criminal justice databases.

Goal: Regularly obtain prosecutor declinations

Objective: Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting.

Cost: State Funds - Utah Prosecution Council

In Utah, the prosecutions system has been one of locally elected county officials. Not surprisingly this has meant that the policy and procedures vary considerably between each county. Implementation of a standardized method of information collection and dissemination is extremely difficult in this situation. Often the requirements of the state agencies have been perceived by the counties as unnecessary. In addition, the Bureau of Criminal Identification has lacked sufficient resources to evaluate and include these officials in the criminal history process.

Courts in Utah are also diverse. In Salt Lake County alone there are many district and justice court judges. This has made the current process of sending the Offense Tracking Forms and the OTN directly from jails to the correct court nearly impossible. Loss of the OTN Form makes the eventual match of the arrest and disposition an overwhelming task.

Implementation Plan:

Increase the role of prosecution in the criminal history process by changing the flow of criminal history forms. With a new system, the booking agencies will send the OTN forms from the jail to each county prosecutor. When prosecution receives this form it will: 1) Attach the OTN form directly to the information and forward it to the appropriate court with the arrest charges; or 2) the prosecutor will send the BCI a copy of the form with new charges and then forward a copy of the amended form with the attached "information" to court; or 3) use the form to send BCI a declination. This procedure must be modified at the county level to meet local prosecutors needs and can only be accomplished through a statewide education program to help prosecution understand their new responsibilities.

Goal: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number

Objective: Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history.

Cost: Department of Corrections

A goal of the Byrne grant program is to enhance the quality, completeness and accessibility of the nation's criminal history record systems. The Utah Department of Corrections has an important role to play in improving the quality, accuracy, and completeness of Utah's criminal history records. Corrections is the source of information about offender custody and parole and probation supervision, especially information about time served in prison or under supervision.

Utah Department of Corrections has an old, out-dated offender tracking data base which is the source of the state's information on offender custody and probation and parole supervision. This data base is cumbersome and transfer of custody information from Corrections to the criminal history repository is now done with paper reports and manual data entry. The old data base cannot support electronic transfer of information.

Corrections is currently in the process of updating and rewriting the entire data base. As part of

this on-going and long-term project, Corrections is working with the Utah State Board of Pardons and Parole to capture data about offender prison sentences, time served in prison, and Board decisions.

In Utah, the Board of Pardons and Parole has the authority to set time served in prison, within sentence ranges, and determine when sentences will expire and when parole and prison jurisdiction will terminate. This information is vital to the Utah criminal justice system. The proposed project will develop a data base to track all information relating to offender sentences, time served in prison, parole decisions, and parole violation returns to prison. In addition, the project will assist all parts of the criminal justice system in tracking offender sentence expiration dates.

Implementation Plan:

Corrections is currently contracting with a data base development consulting firm, INFORMIX, to develop its new data base. The implementation plan for this project would involve working, through contract, with INFORMIX to automate the collection and transfer of sentencing and parole information.

Consultants would be used to design and program the data base to store this information. They would also design data collection screens to be used by Corrections and the Board of Pardons and Parole staff. Data to be collected would include:

- Prison sentence
- Sentence start date
- Commitment date
- Parole date
- Termination date
- Sentence expiration date
- Parole hearing date and decision
- Credit for time served before sentencing
- Time tolled for absconding from parole supervision

Goal: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number

Objective: Provide direct access to criminal history data by court personnel.

Cost: State funds - Administrative Office of the Courts, Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

The current court system does not provide access to the criminal history file for judges or court clerks. Often the data is transferred from BCI and loaded into the criminal history file before problems with data quality are found. Lack of interaction between the court system and the criminal history file produces omissions and errors in both files. Currently, local justice courts are not connected to the State Court's computer system nor have access to the State's Criminal Justice databases.

Implementation Plan:

Integrate the existing criminal history file with the new court system. This can be accomplished through the purchase of a communications gateway from courts new system to the state mainframe computer which houses the Criminal History File. Also, a plan for providing Wide Area Network (WAN) access to local Justice Courts is being implemented. This will allow Justice Courts

to access and update criminal justice databases.

Goal: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number

Objective: Complete a comprehensive data quality audit.

Cost: State funds, NCHIP - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

The completed audits have been valuable to the operation of the criminal history upgrade *process*. Through the use of these audits, problems have been defined, and improvements have been made to the Criminal History File.

Implementation Plan:

The audit for 1996 examined the Department of Corrections data as the start point. The information was then traced back to the repository, courts, prosecutors and law enforcement to verify the accuracy and completeness of the data. Although the audit is not complete, the results so far have shown a continued improvement in the quality and completeness of the criminal history system.

Goal: Produce a complete criminal justice data dictionary

Objective: Produce a comprehensive data dictionary to be used for all future criminal justice information system designers.

Cost: State Funds - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.

Lack of common data standards for identification, offense codes or common procedures for handling forms continues to cause confusion and data losses throughout the criminal justice system. A unified data dictionary with common codes, data structures and tabled data will aid in data collection and improve data quality.

Lack of coherent definition is especially pronounced in the court system. The State of Utah does not have a comprehensive list of offenses which courts and prosecutors can use. This inhibits the electronic filing of reports. More importantly, the quality of data in the Criminal History File is compromised by redundant and misleading coding.

Implementation Plan:

Responsibility for definitions and maintenance of data tables will be assigned to appropriate agencies. The data dictionary will continue to be improved and expanded. The Offense Table will also be rewritten and standardized. To maintain and improve the Offense Table along the lines of the foregoing objectives, the following activities need to be accomplished:

- Substantive revision of the current bail schedule: Updating, evaluating and editing, when necessary, all items in the current bail schedule to assure that they are legally sound.
- Defining all items clearly: each item should be fully and clearly defined, listing all its elements in the statutory language where possible. Some thought should also be given to what scope the Offense Table should have, and then the Offense Table should be reviewed to assure that it covers the needed scope.
- Use *Folio Previews* to provide text search and retrieval to the new court system. Use new graphical user interface tools for the new Offense Table. The Offense Table could then be

incorporated into the existing Utah Law on Disc, and hypertext links could be installed between the Offense Table and the textual resources of Utah Law on Disc.

Goal: Improve the disposition reporting rate *old* Criminal History data

Objective: Research and update missing dispositions.
Increase the quality and timeliness of fingerprint data through the use of education and live-scan technology.

The success of the 1995, 1996, and 1997 research efforts have increased the disposition reporting rate of 1989 through 1996 felonies to over 90 percent. Additional resources are being allocated to this function, as well as for other non-felony categories of offenses.

Implementation Plan:

Although 1996 and 1997 NCHIP funds have most recently been used to maintain the researchers, Byrne funds will be used to continue paying contract workers to research missing felony dispositions for the years 1989- present as well as for cases involving child abuse, domestic violence, crimes against women and probable felonies. Funds will also be utilized to implement process improvements that result from research conducted. This will include training personnel involved with criminal justice data and programming updates to the repository.

County Automation Plan

The electronic county model maximizes the electronic transfer of information both within and between organizations, as data follows the defendant through the criminal justice system. This model is planned for metropolitan Utah which consists of Utah, Salt Lake, Davis and Weber Counties and includes over 78 percent of Utah's population. In some agencies, implementation of this plan requires an entire systems re-write. In others, only the "interface" piece is missing to complete the transfer between agencies.

Goal: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number

Objective: The electronic exchange of information between the county booking agencies and the county prosecutor keyed on the offense tracking number.

The inability to electronically transfer data or share information between the sheriff offices and the county attorneys often means that prosecutors must re-enter data. This can lead to missing declinations, and poor data quality. Most of the identification and arrest information collected by the county sheriff is needed by the county attorney. By supporting the development of data systems that allow data to be transferred from the sheriff's office directly to the prosecutor we encourage the accurate reporting of data, decrease the likelihood of missing declinations, and increase the likelihood that the Offense Tracking Number will be available to court personnel at the time of filing.

Implementation Plan:

Encourage counties to develop automated systems that transfer or share data between the county prosecutor and the county sheriff.

Goal: Regularly obtain prosecutors declinations

Objective: Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting.
Create an integrated system for prosecutor case management.

Criminal history data is often lost early in the process because booking officials send the Offense Tracking Form to the wrong court. In addition, the criminal history processes lack reliable data because prosecutors cannot change or add charges to those on the Offense Tracking Form. Prosecution in Utah is mainly a county function. This has hampered attempts to incorporate prosecution in the criminal history process and create uniform procedures. This objective is aimed at decreasing system fragmentation and improving our ability to capture declinations. In Utah, the prosecutions system has been one of locally elected county officials. Not surprisingly this has meant that the policy and procedures vary considerably between each county. Implementation of a standardized method of information collection and dissemination is extremely difficult in this situation. Often the requirements of the state agencies have been perceived by the counties as unnecessary. In addition, the Bureau of Criminal Identification has lacked sufficient resources to evaluate and include these officials in the criminal history process. Courts in Utah are also diverse, in Salt Lake County alone there are many Circuit and Justice Court Judges. This has made our current process of sending the Offense Tracking Forms directly from jails to the correct court nearly impossible. Loss of the OTN form makes the eventual match of the arrest and disposition a overwhelming manual task.

Implementation Plan:

We will enhance the role of prosecution in the criminal history process by automating their case management system. With a new system, the booking agencies will send the arrest data (OTN forms) directly from the jail to each county prosecutor. When the prosecutor receives the data electronically it will ensure that every arrest is reported properly and will ensure that the OTN number will be available to the court at the time of filing, or the prosecutor can transmit declinations directly to the repository.

Goal: Speed identification of suspects

Objective: Integrate live-scan technologies into the booking process to increase the timeliness and quality of fingerprints.

Since the late-eighties the Department of Public Safety has been engaged in the development of the Western Area Identification Network. This nine state cooperative project has enable Utah along with California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada to purchase an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The primary aim the AFIS is to identify suspects or solve crime. These identifications rest with the quality of the prints. Only when the prints are of high quality can the latent searches yield suspects and the 10-print searches provide real identification information. Secondly, the AFIS can be used to speed the identification process. Early identification aids laws enforcement, stops early release of identified felons, and provides critical information to the enforcement agencies as suspects pass through the criminal justice system.

Currently, fingerprint verified identification of the arrested can require three weeks to be completed by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification. The LIVE-SCAN project would provide local law enforcement agencies with the capability of using new technology during the fingerprinting and identification process. It will also greatly enhance the quality of fingerprints in the AFIS, and speed the identification of suspects. The following problems have been identified with the current manual fingerprinting and booking process:

The traditional inked and rolled printing process is very slow. Each suspect's fingerprints are rolled three times. One card is generated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the second card is provided to the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Identification (BCI) and the third card is for the booking agency. In Salt Lake County, for example, it takes approximately 15 minutes to roll one set of fingerprints. Usually the quality of the fingerprints decreases as each print is taken. The first and best card is usually retained by the booking agency. The second card is sent to BCI and used for identification and input into AFIS. The last and poorest quality card is sent to the Federal Bureau of Identification. Hence cards are often returned to the booking agencies because of poor fingerprint quality and our identification databases are populated by second or third quality prints. While live-scan technology increases the speed of the identification it does not provide the technology to do the identification. Early, positive identification of those arrested decreases the chances of releasing dangerous suspects and greatly increases the likelihood of capturing declinations or dispositions.

Implementation Plan:

Coordinate and fund county integration of live-scan technology into their current booking system. *Electronically transmit the fingerprint cards to the Bureau of Criminal Identification.* Provide counties with an EWS terminal to complete the fingerprint identification process within the county. This would allow prosecutors and courts to use the identification/ finger print data and speed the entry of this arrest data into the repository.

Current Projects for Criminal History Improvement under the Management by the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Research and Data Section.

The following is a summary of all active criminal history improvement projects as of January, 1999. The summary includes the project title, receiving agency and all funding sources contributing to the project.

Project Title	Agency	Funding Source
Utah County CDPD Gateway	Provo City PD	Byrne 5%, Agency
Davis County Live-scan	Davis County Sheriffs Office	Byrne 5%, Agency
Contract Services and Travel	DPS - Management Information Services	Byrne 5%, State
Salt Lake City NIBRS	Salt Lake City PD	Byrne 5%, Agency
UHP CDPD	DPS - Utah Highway Patrol	Byrne 5%, Agency
Parowan City NIBRS	Parowan City PD	Byrne 5%, Agency
Protective Orders NCIC Interface	DPS - Management Information Services	NCHIP, State
Disposition Reporting Research	DPS - Bureau of Criminal Identification	NCHIP, State
Utah County Live-scan	Utah County Sheriffs Office	NCHIP, Agency
OTRACK	Dept. of Corrections	NCHIP, State
DOC Live-scan	Dept. of Corrections	NCHIP, State
DPS Travel & Training	DPS - Management Information Services	SIS
DNA Robot for CODIS Database	DPS - Forensics	SIS, State
Weber County Live-scan	Weber County Sheriffs Office	SIS, Agency
Salt Lake County Live-scan	Salt Lake County Sheriffs Office	SIS, Agency
Iron County Live-scan	Iron County Sheriffs Office	SIS, Agency

Priority #8 - Improve Training and Investigative Skills of Law Enforcement Officers

In recent years this funding priority has been one of the most beneficial in terms of providing direct and immediate support to law enforcement agencies throughout the State. Strategic planning for administrators; video training broadcast to officers throughout the State; and crime scene investigation training and equipment projects are all programs which have been funded under this priority. The number of applications submitted increases every year, especially for crime scene investigation funding.

To summarize, the 1999 strategy will include continuation monies for crime scene investigations & emerging technology and Utah Police Officers Standards and Training (POST) to continue its curriculum update. This year will also include a number of new abstracts requesting funding for POST, the Utah Highway Patrol, local chiefs and sheriffs initiatives, and the 2002 Winter Olympic games.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Strategic Planning

During the first year of this grant two statewide surveys were conducted to gauge attitudes and perceptions by first, the citizens of Utah and second, all Chiefs and Sheriffs in the State. Opinions were sought about such issues as seriousness of crimes, law enforcement officers, the importance of training, adequacy of protection, juvenile crime, officer safety, and Utah's major crimes. Results from these surveys were published in the *Strategic Planning for Law Enforcement* document which is now viewed as the foundation for addressing current and future law enforcement issues.

Also, in an attempt to begin planning for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games to be hosted by Salt Lake City, the Strategic Planning Committee held the "1998 Olympic Law Enforcement Summit" in July. Over 200 individuals from across the state attended this conference including law enforcement, fire and emergency medical technicians, health departments, Utah National Guard, and many private security providers. A number of local officials were able to attend the Nagano, Japan winter games in February 1998 and brought back a wealth of knowledge about security needs and law enforcement issues which were discussed at the conference.

POST Video Teleconferencing

During the past year POST produced five additional training videos for law enforcement including, "Contact Summer '97", "Contact Spring '98", "Legal Update 1997", "Idaho POST a Study in Excellence", and the "Olympic Police Summit". Two additional computer-based training programs were also produced including, "Sexual Harassment Training" and "The Juvenile Citation Program".

Use of Utah's Educational Network (EDNET) has been beneficial to agencies located in rural communities throughout the State. During the past year 30 separate classes were held with 488 officers participating. Fifteen different topics were presented at 9 sites around the State. Officers from 31 police departments and 3 sheriff's offices took advantage of these local training opportunities.

Crime Scene Investigation/Emerging Technology

Most recipients of Crime Scene Investigation grant funds pursued additional training for their officers by sending them to the Utah State Basic and Advanced Crime Scene Academy and/or other crime scene training conferences. Equipment and supplies purchased included time lapse VCR's, night vision scopes, radios, fuming hoods, evidence kits, tire and footprint kits, surveillance systems, lap-top computers, scanners, digital and 35mm cameras, and photo processing supplies.

POST Curriculum Analysis and Training Equipment

Work is progressing on the curriculum analysis project. In July of 1998 a 13 member task analysis committee was created to oversee this entire project. Representatives were selected from law enforcement agencies, correctional agencies, and several universities within Utah. An evaluation has been made of recent curriculum/task analysis projects in Idaho, Michigan, New Mexico, Arizona, and Ohio. This review identified over 500 tasks which will be included in Utah's task analysis. Also negotiations have begun with *Thomas & Means* of North Carolina to develop physical fitness standards for Utah law enforcement officers.

1999 FUNDING

Strategic Planning

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #16 - \$22,500)

Utah's Strategic Planning Committee will receive continuation funds to pursue projects in emerging areas of need. Funding will be provided to assist in the continuing development of the Utah Criminal Tracking and Analysis Project (UTAP). This program focuses on using technical experts, i.e., forensic, medical, behavioral, and prosecution, to assist in the resolution of difficult cases through instruction and problem solving sessions. Training funds will be made available to law enforcement agencies for the establishment of youth courts. Since all youth court programs are either sponsored or supported by law enforcement, training funds will be used to ensure consistency in compliance with quality standards as new programs are developed. And finally, funds will be used in continued support of local efforts to prepare for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games to be held in Salt Lake City.

POST Video Teleconferencing

Discontinue funding - (Program purpose #16 - \$35,000)

POST reached its four year limitation on Byrne funding for Video Teleconferencing and will therefore not be included in the 1999 Strategy. This program has been beneficial to rural law enforcement agencies who have observed a cost savings by having officers attend training locally instead of traveling to Salt Lake City. At the same time the program has seen its share of challenges. The greatest challenge, which in the end could not be overcome, was trying to secure time slots on the Utah EDNET system far enough in advance to adequately advertise training classes. Since POST was a contract user of the EDNET system they were allocated time slots only after all the colleges and universities had blocked out their desired times. POST will continue to produce and make available training videos but they will be available through the mail vs. over the EDNET system. POST is also beginning to create interactive training programs on CD-ROM that can be used locally. Efforts will continue to focus on providing quality training at substantially reduced costs.

Crime Scene Investigation/Emerging Technology

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #16 - \$34,700)

This program has been very popular among Utah's law enforcement community. Grants funded under this program area have been largely one year awards with new applicants receiving first priority in the allocation process. This policy has allowed many different agencies access to grant funds without a significant waiting period. A majority of grants have been issued to smaller agencies in rural Utah where tax bases are burdened simply providing funds to meet basic law enforcement needs. Since the creation of this grant program, 36 different law enforcement agencies in Utah have received CSI/ET grant funds. Of that number, 8 have received funding in at least two different years. Over \$590,000 has been awarded to subgrantees under the CSI/ET program to date.

POST Curriculum Analysis and Training Equipment Abstract

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #16 - \$105,000)

As noted above, work has begun in earnest on the curriculum/task analysis project. An oversight committee has been formed and reviews have been made of analysis projects recently conducted in several other states. When this project was built into the 1998 Byrne plan it was estimated to be a two year study. Funding for the second year will be provided in the 1999 strategy update. Also included in this allocation is funding to remodel two training rooms at the Highway Patrol office for purposes of training.

POST Equipment/Training Enhancement Program Abstract

Addition of New Program (Program purpose #16 - \$163,000)

Background

One of the missions of the Utah Department of Public Safety is to provide training to law enforcement recruits through Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). On average, 205 officers graduate from the academy each year. The current basic curriculum was developed from a job task analysis completed in 1987 which had not been updated to reflect current community and societal problems. The emphasis on community policing, violent crimes committed by juveniles and adults, domestic violence, drug enforcement and interdiction are issues which have emerged since the last curriculum was developed.

The educational background of current POST recruits varies widely from class to class. For example, a class of 19 which started their academy training in January 1998 has one candidate with an associate's degree, one with a bachelor's degree, and one with a master's degree. A class of 35 which started their academy training in February 1998 has nine candidates with associate's degrees, 12 with bachelor's degrees, one with a master's degree, and one with a Ph.D.

Problem Statement

POST has never had the funds available to purchase and update the wide range of equipment needed to provide comprehensive basic training to recruits. Although recent Police Corps funding provides monies to hire training personnel and scholarships for recruits, almost \$500,000 was cut out of the original request in the equipment and supplies categories. The equipment requested is needed and necessary to ensure that the Police Academy and Police Corps recruits are adequately trained, and also to support on-going inservice classes.

With the increasing violence seen in both urban and rural areas of Utah, law enforcement officers must have sufficient training regarding when and how to use their weapons. Firearms training at the range doesn't provide enough interaction or decision-making opportunities. POST's 10-year-

old Firearms Training Simulator (FATS) is outdated technology and requires expensive and time-consuming repair and maintenance, limiting the time officers can train with it.

The FATS allows officers to experience (via computer imagery) real life scenarios such as domestic violence, traffic stops, aggravated assaults, gang encounters, building searches, and scenarios applicable to SWAT officers, undercover officers, and narcotic officers. Currently, recruits train for only one-half hour during their 13-week academy, utilizing POST's 10-year-old FATS machine. Both recruits and POST instructors recognize that this is not nearly enough training time. However, due to time constraints imposed by the current curriculum (which will be restructured based on the task analysis now being conducted) and down-time due to repairs and maintenance, the FATS training time is limited.

Another problem is that only those officers who travel to our POST academy can utilize the FATS machine during inservice training since we do not have a trailer needed to take the FATS out for regional training. Officers in the field must have periodic realistic firearms training to ensure they respond appropriately to the various situations they encounter involving weapons.

Funds are also needed in support of physical fitness and self-defense equipment. The Police Corps requests for weight room equipment, an obstacle course, and other equipment were significantly reduced in the final award. This severely limits the number of recruits who can access the equipment at any one time, creating problems in terms of effective time management and supervision by instructors.

And finally, equipment which supports recruitment and daily instruction was cut from the Police Corps request, including digital cameras and software, a recruitment board, adequate funding for a copy machine, and Ink Jet color printer. A bus to transport recruits to firearms training and other off-site training opportunities is a high priority request which could not be included in the Police Corps request.

Program Description

Byrne funds are requested to replace inadequate, out-dated firearms and physical fitness equipment needed for basic training. Additional equipment is also requested to enhance the firearm, physical fitness, and general law enforcement training which has been inadequately funded in the past. Funding is also needed to purchase a used bus in order to transport the officers safely to firearms and community training.

Goal #1: Improve the officers' and recruits' judgement and decision-making capabilities in reference to shoot/don't shoot situations.

Objective: Provide instructors, officers, and recruits with a FATS IV machine which will provide more realistic, interactive training.

Goal #2: Improve the recruits level of physical fitness.

Objective: Provide instructors and recruits with weight training and obstacle course equipment

Activities:

1. Bid out, order, purchase, and install all firearms, physical fitness, and general program support equipment outlined in the Program Description (e.g. FATS IV, weight training equipment, obstacle course equipment, digital cameras, etc.)
2. Send one POST instructor to a week-long FATS training who will then train the other POST instructors and regional training instructors.

3. Test all equipment and set standards for use within the context of training levels and the POST curriculum.

Performance Measures:

- A. Administrative measures include the following:
 1. Bid out all equipment
 2. Order, receive, install, and test all equipment
 3. Schedule FATS training for one POST instructor with the company which provides the FATS machine.
 4. The POST instructor will provide FATS training to all POST and inservice instructors regarding the use of the FATS equipment.
 - B. Track the number of recruits, officers, and POST personnel utilizing the equipment.
 - C. Track the FATS printouts, with the expectation that enhanced instruction will result in improvements in judgement and decision-making regarding shoot/don't shoot situations.
 - D. Track the fitness levels of the recruits using the fitness equipment.
-

Strategic Planning for the 2002 Winter and Paralympic Games Abstract ***Addition of New Program - (Program purpose #16 - \$105,000)***

Background

Salt Lake City was named the host city for the 2002 Winter Games and the Paralympic Games by the International Olympic Committee on June 16, 1995. The Olympic Games will be held February 8 - 24, 2002 with more than 1 million spectators expected to attend. Competition is scheduled for seven sports in 68 medal events. An estimated 3,500 athletes and officials from 80 National Olympic Committees are expected to participate.

The Paralympic Winter Games will be conducted on March 7-16, 2002. Paralympic competition is scheduled for five sports in 35 medal events. About 1,100 athletes and officials from 35 countries are anticipated to attend.

The 2002 Winter Games and Paralympic Games present unprecedented challenges for Utah's local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies due to the uniqueness of this athletic event. The Games will receive a high degree of visibility, both domestically and internationally, and are potential targets for acts of terrorism. The combination of sports competition and world attention, as well as the magnitude and duration of these major international events will require an intensive level of public safety planning, interagency cooperation, and sharing of resources.

Problem

Although the U.S. Department of Justice awarded the Utah Command a \$2 million grant for Olympic planning, there is only \$130,500 in the travel category as of August 1, 1998. The travel funds will be used by the law enforcement, EMS, and fire public safety planners to attend special events. In addition, the travel funds will be used to send members of the Command to Olympic conferences, to Washington D.C. to report on the Olympic planning process to Congress, and to Sidney, Australia for the 2000 Summer Games. The remaining grant funds are earmarked to pay

for salaries of the Strategic Planning Coordinator, three full-time planners, a full-time administrative assistant, leasing space for a command center, and support equipment for four years.

The \$130,500 available in the Olympic Grant will not cover all the travel costs required by Olympic planning. Byrne funds are requested to allow five full-time law enforcement planners to attend the Olympic International Conference being held in Sidney six months prior to the Summer Games (April 2000). Utah planners can compare their security plan to the Australians' and enhance our plan as needed. The planners will also be taken to all the venues to observe how accreditation, media relations, dignitary protection, etc. is being handled.

Byrne funds are also being requested so that 12 venue commanders (still to be assigned by local law enforcement agencies) can work in the venues with the Australians before and during the Summer Games to develop the management skills needed for our 2002 Winter Games. They will observe first-hand the problems that arise and how to resolve those problems.

It is critical to the success of Utah's planning process that the full-time planners and the venue commanders be able to attend these special events. The Summer Games will be the last opportunity for these individuals with major Olympic responsibilities to experience the magnitude of the Games prior to the 2002 Winter Games. It should be noted that Summer Games are more difficult to put on than Winter Games (more venues, more people, etc.) Utah planners and venue commanders can hone their skills at this more difficult special event and be well-prepared for Utah's 2002 Winter Games.

Program Description

Grant funds will be used to send specific public safety personnel directly responsible for Olympic planning and operations in their jurisdiction to special events to observe first-hand the challenges they may encounter in regards to crowd control, transportation, protecting athletes and dignitaries, etc.

1). Byrne funds will be used to cover all travel expenses for the planners to attend the International Olympic Conference in Sidney, Australia during April 2000. Five full-time law enforcement planners will attend this conference, staying a total of 14 days for venue orientation and operations review.

2) Byrne funds will be used to cover all travel expenses for the 12 venue commanders to attend the 2000 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games. It appears at this time that all the venue commanders will be assigned from local law enforcement agencies.

Goal: Insure the security and safety of all participants, volunteers, spectators, and dignitaries attending the 2002 Winter Games in Utah.

Objectives:

1. Develop a public safety master security plan for the 2002 Winter Games and Paralympic Games addressing all identified security issues.
2. Develop venue-specific security plans for each 2002 Winter Games and Paralympic venue sites (including the site for opening and closing ceremonies, and media broadcast center) addressing all identified security issues.

Activities:

1. Full-time law enforcement planners will research prior events and attend the Summer Games International Conference during April 2000.
2. Venue commanders will attend the 2000 Summer games to gain special event experience by working prior to and during the Olympics at specifically assigned venues.

3. Planners and venue commanders will document observations of special event training in writing and compile after-action reports to apply to the master and venue security plans.
4. Develop draft public safety security master plan and venue plans.
5. Test and refine the master and venue plans at various special events.
6. Finalize the public safety security master plan and venue plans, provide training, and prepare to implement the plans during the 2002 Winter Games.

Performance Measures:

- After-action report written and submitted by planners after attending the Summer Games International Conference during April 2000.
 - Summary of conference presentations and venue observations
 - Specific planning strategies which will be applied to 2002 Winter Games (technology, methods of dignitary protection, training techniques, management of volunteers, etc.)
 - After-action report written and submitted by venue commanders after attending the 2000 Summer Games in Sidney, Australia.
 - Specific planning strategies which will be applied to 2002 Winter Games (technology, equipment, methods of dignitary protection, training techniques, management of volunteers, and other security issues).
 - Identification of problems encountered and strategy to avoid them during the 2002 Winter Games.
-

Night Vision Technology for the DPS Aero Bureau Abstract

Addition of New Program - (Program purpose #16 - \$16,000)

Background

The DPS Aero Bureau serves the needs of state and local law enforcement agencies throughout Utah, utilizing fixed wing aircraft as well as Bell helicopters. In 1996, the Aero Bureau acquired four OH-58 Bell helicopters from the West Virginia State Police and the military. With funding from the Legislature and Bryne grant awards, two helicopters were rebuilt with high skid gear, new aircraft electrical systems (avionics), and Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) technology.

The FLIR allows the Bureau the ability to provide aerial support to ground units after dark. The technology uses infrared light to provide visual contact between the aerial observer and fugitives, drug or gang suspects, or missing persons using heat they produce to reveal their location. In the dark, individuals clearly appear gray/white against a darker background when viewed with an infrared light source.

Problem:

The Forward Looking Infrared technology is invaluable in locating criminal suspects or missing persons in *any* light conditions. Currently, however, it must be used where there is ambient light (background light from city lights) so the pilot can see to fly the helicopter while the observer uses the FLIR. The FLIR is not a pilot night system. In other words, it does not allow the pilot to fly the aircraft in total darkness, which is encountered once the pilot and observer leave the Wasatch Front. This essentially limits the use of the FLIR to the cities along the Wasatch Front, and even then the pilot often has reduced capabilities to maneuver the aircraft at night.

Until recently, the existing pilot night systems utilized an ambient light intensifier, also known as “night vision goggles” or “NVGs”. While the NVGs were effective in rural areas where light levels were relatively low, they couldn’t be used along the Wasatch Front because they would “wash out” in urban areas from too much light. The Aero Bureau could not justify purchasing these NVGs because they could not be used along the Wasatch Front, the most populated area of the state.

The military now has a FLIR system which is integrated into pilot NVGs but it is extremely expensive. The Aero Bureau director has requested NVGs through the National Guard’s surplus property three times during the last three years, hoping to purchase them at a reasonable price, but they have not been available.

Not having NVGs limits the support the Aero Bureau personnel can provide to local law enforcement statewide and also limits where the FLIR can be used. For example, the bureau was contacted at 2:00 A.M. during the spring of 1998 when a flash flood occurred in southern Utah. Instead of being able to leave immediately to search of several missing hikers, the pilot and crew had to wait until 6:00 am to leave - delaying the search by several hours.

With NVGs, the Aero Bureau personnel could be involved in more fugitive and drug or gang suspect searches at night without losing valuable time waiting for daylight. They could also participate in drug surveillance in rural areas of the state and provide needed aerial support at special events held up the canyons at night.

Program Description

The technology now exists that allows NVGs to operate in both high and low ambient light conditions without the system washing out. The new Night Vision Goggles are a self-contained binocular-type system mounted on helmets - a design that is ideal for use in aircraft. The new generation of NVGs allow the pilots and crew to fly the aircraft at night with a high degree of safety and effectiveness anywhere in the state.

Byrne funds are requested to purchase two (2) pair of Night Vision Goggles (Anvis-9) and two (2) helmets on which to mount the binocular-type system. Funds are also requested to obtain NVG training.

Having this technology will allow the various DPS bureaus to be more responsive and effective. For example, the Criminal Investigations Bureau will use Aero Bureau support when taking down meth labs in remote areas of the state. The Forensic Bureau will be able to fly their criminalists to remote crimes scenes at any time instead of delaying their departure until daylight. Local law enforcement will also be able to call on the bureau for aerial support day or night for a variety of law enforcement needs.

Goal: To enhance the Aero Bureau's ability to provide aviation support to state and local law enforcement day or night.

Objective: Enable the Aero Bureau’s pilots to fly safely and effectively at night in urban or rural areas, utilizing the FLIR technology whenever needed.

Activities:

1. Bid out, order, and purchase two (2) night vision goggles and two (2) helmets
2. Send one (1) Aero Bureau pilot to NVG training
3. Train all Aero Bureau pilots and observers on how to use the NVGs.
4. Utilize the NVGs to fly at night, responding to calls from state and local law enforcement agencies.

Performance Measures:

- A. Administrative measures include the following:
 - 1. Bid out all equipment
 - 2. Order, receive, install, and test the equipment
 - 3. Number of pilots and observers trained
- B. Track the number and types of cases by agency request in which the NVGs are utilized, with and without the FLIR.

Priority #9 - Enhance Crime Lab Evidence Analysis Capabilities

The Utah State Crime Lab system is an essential element in the law enforcement community. Every law enforcement agency and judicial system in the state is affected by criminalists ability to properly analyze evidence submitted. Last year Utah's Lab system analyzed evidence from over 8,300 cases. The 1999 strategy includes continuation funding for the new satellite Crime Lab in Price, Utah but discontinues funding for a chemist at the Central Crime Lab due to reaching the 48 month limitation for this position.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Chemistry Section Upgrade

Over 60% of all evidence processed by the Crime Lab each year is handled by the Chemistry section. As the volume of evidence has escalated so has the need for additional chemists. Byrne funding has been used to hire an additional chemist at the Central Lab. During the 1997 grant year chemists responded to 178 crime scenes and clandestine laboratories. During the course of the year chemists conducted approximately 77,000 tests for controlled substances. This number equates to 9,600 tests per chemist. Training funds were also utilized during the year to provide chemists with training in firearms and toolmarks as well as toolmark comparison criteria. In addition numerous pieces of equipment were purchased including a forensic photo processor, comparison microscope, cryogenic freezer, and a glass refractive index microscope.

Eastern Utah Criminalistics Laboratory

A Byrne grant was awarded on July 1, 1998 providing the necessary funding to establish a satellite crime lab in Price, Utah. This lab will be located on the campus of the College of Eastern Utah. Remodeling work is currently underway to build a lab in what will become the college's public safety building. In an effort to keep costs at a minimum much of the work has been done by crime lab employees and college maintenance staff. A criminalist has been hired to staff this lab and has moved with his family to Price City. It is anticipated that this lab will be fully functional by the end of February 1999 and an open house is being planned for March of 1999 after Utah's legislature ends their annual session.

1999 FUNDING

Chemistry Section Upgrade

Discontinue funding - (Program purpose #15-A \$75,000)

The Crime Lab Chemistry Section grant reached its 48 month limit on funding and therefore is being removed from the 1999 strategy. Due to the continued need for chemists within the lab system state funding for this position has been provided by the Department of Public Safety and will continue in future years.

Eastern Utah Criminalistics Laboratory

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #15-A \$90,000)

For many years law enforcement agencies from Eastern Utah have been requesting a crime lab "close to home". A number of agencies are located far enough from the state's current labs that two days are required of an officer submitting evidence. The law enforcement community is anxious for the Price lab to open its doors and all have pledged their support. 1999 funding is much lower than the original award in 1998 due to the fact a majority of first year costs were for purchasing the equipment necessary to make this a fully functional lab. The \$90,000 outlined above primarily represents the cost of one full-time employee and ongoing facility costs.

Priority #10 - Reduce Delay in Utah's Court System

The court delay reduction priority was new to the Utah strategy in the 1998 grant year. Funding will be increased in this priority for the 1999 grant year to continue the Court Delay Reduction program and make funds available for a new abstract to provide Drug Courts and Domestic Violence courts with additional case managers.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Court Delay Reduction

Funding for this program was made available to the Administrative Office of the Courts on July 1, 1998. As with the beginning of many new grant programs, the Courts experienced challenges in hiring personnel. The grant included funding to hire a full-time project director, however, attempts to find a qualified, suitable candidate were met with failure due largely to the limited nature of grant funding. Efforts are currently underway to contract with a justice management firm to carry out this two year project. The Courts were able to establish a steering committee including judges, court executives, information services, and the Utah State Bar to assist in the development of this program.

1999 FUNDING

Court Delay Reduction

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #10 - \$72,000)

Continuation funding will be provided to ensure the goals and objects outlined for the second, and final, year of funding will be available. Due to delays experienced in hiring personnel, consideration may be given to a third year of funding if necessary.

Domestic Violence and Drug Court Case Managers Abstract

Addition of New Program - (Program purpose #10 - \$70,000)

Problem:

Special courts have been established in Utah to deal with cases involving unique needs such as counseling and drug treatment which is often required to change defeating behavior patterns. Two such courts in Utah are Domestic Violence Court and Drug Court.

The job of hearing all domestic cases is extremely difficult and the courts have learned that a rotation of judges is necessary from a judicial perspective. Fortunately, Utah has three excellent judges who are willing to hear domestic violence cases on a rotating basis. Each judge has approximately 4,000 cases assigned to her or him which equates to more than 20,000 defendant appearances during a year. The number of cases will increase even further in February 1999 as domestic violence judges begin to hear state misdemeanor domestic violence cases. One of the drawbacks of judicial rotation is a loss of continuity among particular defendants, and with other individuals and elements of the Domestic Violence Court.

The Third District Drug Court currently has only one judge, Judge Fuchs, who is handling over 300 ongoing drug cases. The success of the drug court program has been stunning. Over 100 defendants have successfully completed the counseling, treatment and appearances in Judge Fuchs' court and have remained drug free for over a year. The success of this program is dependent on extensive follow-up and coordination between the court, pre-trial services, prosecutors, defense counsel, drug treatment and other allied agencies. This work is extremely labor intensive and Judge Fuchs has been handling this case load in addition to a full consolidated district court caseload.

Program Description:

Two case managers/coordinators will be hired, one each for the Domestic Violence Court and Drug Court. In the Domestic Violence Court the case manager will coordinate the tracking and processing of domestic violence cases from filing through disposition. This person will also assist in monitoring defendant's compliance to the conditions set by the judge thereby improving their chances for success and lowering the number of repeat offenses.

The Drug Court case manager will assist Judge Fuchs in providing accurate and timely information on events that have transpired since the last time the defendant appeared before the judge. This person will also follow up frequently with defendants to check on job status, treatment, and counseling ordered by the court. They will also handle the frequent calls received from defendants, families, and allied agencies.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures:

Goal: Create a case management structure and process to timely and effectively track defendants in Domestic Violence and Drug Courts.

Objective 1: Maintain community task forces for Domestic Violence and Drug Courts.

Activities:

1. Discuss case management duties and objectives with task forces for Drug Court and Domestic Violence Court.
2. Establish protocol for contacting defendants who have not complied with court probation.
3. Establish a protocol for contacting prosecutors and defense attorneys when a defendant has not complied with court probation.

4. Establish a database for tracking outcomes for program completion and recidivism of probationers.

Objective 2: Track and monitor any defendant convicted of a misdemeanor who is sentenced to some kind of counseling and is not being supervised by any other agency. The short term goals of this proposal would immediately bring about the following outcomes:

1. A more efficient system of notifying prosecutors and defense attorneys when a defendant has not complied with probation.
2. Better use of court clerk time by not having to track probation and answer the never-ending phone calls dealing with questions about probation.
3. An accelerated procedure to provide consequences for noncompliance.
4. By strictly monitoring compliance there would be an automatic increase in success and a decrease in repeat offenses.
5. The people that successfully complete counseling, for the problem they had at a misdemeanor level, are not likely to have the same problems rise to the felony level.
6. The defendant learns that the courts are serious and that there will be quick consistent consequences if they do not comply with probation.
7. Increased respect in the court system from both citizens and offenders.

Priority #11 - Reduce White-Collar Crime

No changes are being proposed in this priority area for the 1999 funding cycle.

YEAR IN REVIEW

A Byrne grant was awarded to the Utah Attorney General's Office on July 1, 1998 for the creation of a white-collar technology forensic unit. A majority of their first year costs were used to secure the computers and other equipment necessary to set up operations. The balance of funding was allocated to hire one full-time investigator and one full-time secretary. As of the writing of this strategy, efforts to fill both positions are still underway. Several challenges had to be overcome in establishing the investigator position including the need to create a job description/outline in conjunction with the State Department of Human Resource Management. Applications have been received and are currently being evaluated by the Attorney General's staff.

1999 FUNDING

White Collar Technology Forensic Lab

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #6 - \$100,000)

As noted above, this program is in its beginning stages and the two full-time positions have not yet been filled. Funding for the 1999 grant year is \$50,000 lower than the amount outlined in the 1998 strategy due largely to the purchase of computer and other equipment necessary to establish the unit during its first year of operation. Funding outlined in the 1999 strategy will be used primarily for employee compensation and ongoing program costs.

V. Evaluation Plan

Most grant programs are reviewed and evaluated through narrative and financial reports, and on-site monitoring. CCJJ's staff is very limited and unfortunately formal evaluations of our Byrne funded programs have not been as frequent as we would like. In an attempt to rectify this issue we have begun contracting with local Universities to provide formal evaluation of selected programs. Evaluations that have occurred, or are in process currently, are discussed within the body of this plan.

Grant and fiscal management training is provided to each new director assigned to a project. In July of 1998 CCJJ hosted its first annual grant management training conference attended by program and financial representatives from each of our grant programs. Approximately 300 individuals attended this all day training which covered a range of topics from financial management and reporting to program monitoring and evaluation. Current evaluation activities and results are as follows:

- **Quarterly Reports Assessment:** All projects are required to submit quarterly narrative reports and annual reports summarizing program accomplishments based on performance measures outlined in their grant application. The quarterly narrative reports include quantifiable data such as arrests, drugs and assets seized, convictions, numbers of contacts made, etc. In addition, they include subjective results outlining problems encountered during the quarter, unexpected community responses, or ancillary benefits. And finally, administrative results are reported such as equipment purchased, training attended, personnel hired, etc.

As part of the grant review process the Byrne Program Manager works with applicants to ensure that goals, objectives, activities, and performance measures are reasonable and measurable. From those goals, narrative and statistical data is gathered and assessed by the Program Manager from quarterly reports. Information gathered in this process is used to evaluate strengths and weaknesses in each project and provide technical assistance and modifications when necessary.

- **Annual site visits:** In conjunction with assessments made from quarterly narrative reports, annual visits are used to provide one-on-one time with project directors. Program review and assessment is a major component of Utah's evaluation strategy. Since CCJJ's funds and personnel have been limited in providing more formal evaluations we have traditionally relied on annual visits as an opportunity to review issues raised during the assessment of quarterly reports. Where necessary, recommendations are made on items that appear to need further attention by project personnel.

CCJJ's Financial Grant Monitor usually accompanies the Byrne Program Manager on site visits to review financial records. A comprehensive monitoring report form has been developed to confirm that all aspects of grant projects are reviewed, ensuring compliance with federal rules and regulations. The Program Manager and Grant Financial Monitor generally meet on-site with each subgrantee once a year. Using the monitoring report form, compliance with federal regulations regarding record keeping, management of confidential funds, overtime, and fiscal management is determined.

The Grant Monitor confirms the fiscal management by reviewing records and comparing them to expenditure reports which have been submitted to CCJJ for reimbursement. All findings are documented in writing, using the monitoring form. Copies are placed in the individual project file for follow-up, and a copy is sent to the project director. An annual property inventory is also required for each project.

- **Monthly or quarterly financial reports:** Project budgets are authorized after reviewing and scoring the grant applications, and awarding the grant. Financial Status Reports document expenditures in accordance with the approved budget, with the Commission reimbursing the projects for their expenditures. Program Income Reports are also required of those projects that generate revenues from grant funded activities. Changes in budgets are allowed only with the approval of the Program Manager using a "Grant Change Request" form.
- **Formal evaluations:** During the 1997 grant year three Byrne funded programs were evaluated by the Social Research Institute at the University of Utah under the direction of Russ VanVleet. 1) The Day Reporting Center - Department of Corrections; 2) Electronic Monitoring - Division of Youth Corrections; and 3) Financial Crimes Prosecution Unit - Attorney General's Office.

CCJJ is also pleased to note that in September of 1997 Utah was selected to participate in the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program funded by BJA. This evaluation is also being conducted by the Social Research Institute at the University of Utah under the direction of Dr. Steven Harrison. Three of our Byrne funded projects are being evaluated under this grant: 1) Juvenile Drug Courts - 3rd District Juvenile Court; 2) Non-Residential Sex Offender Treatment - Department of Corrections; and 3) Electronic Diversion and Work Program - Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office.

The following information describes the evaluation strategy outlined for each program area being funded within Utah:

Program Area #2

Narrative and statistical information will be submitted by Drug Task Forces quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. Of particular interest will be statistics and data generated by those Task Forces who are combining their efforts with Gang Units in the 1998 grant year. Additional emphasis will be placed on assessing the benefits of having these two units housed and working together. Annual on-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all subgrantees in this program area. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.

Program Area #6

As a new program area with the 1998 strategy update, the White-Collar Forensic Lab unit will receive additional review in the application process to ensure goals and objectives are reasonable and measurable. During the course of the year narrative and statistical information will be submitted quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. An on-site monitoring visit will be conducted to evaluate start-up progress and discuss any challenges or needs. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.

Program Area #10

The Juvenile Drug Court has experienced great success since its inception in Utah. Requests for additional drug courts are received on a regular basis by staff. This program is currently being evaluated as part of a three year BJA sponsored grant with CCJJ and the University of Utah, Social Research Institute. Since the Drug Court is a relatively new program, the first year will primarily document program procedures through a process evaluation and plan the outcome evaluation. The final two years will focus on collecting data on the changes that result from the various program activities.

As a new program area with the 1998 strategy update, the Court Delay Reduction Program will receive additional review in the application process to ensure goals and objectives are reasonable and measurable. Both programs in this area will submit quarterly narrative and statistical reports.

Information gathered will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted with both programs to evaluate start-up progress and discuss any challenges or needs. Evaluation of the Drug Court Program will come primarily from the Social Research Institute.

Program Area #11

The Sex Offender Treatment program is currently being evaluated as part of a three year BJA sponsored grant with CCJJ and the University of Utah, Social Research Institute. Since the Sex Offender Treatment program is relatively new, the first year will primarily document program procedures through a process evaluation and plan the outcome evaluation. The final two years will focus on collecting data on the changes that result from the various program activities. This tool will be the primary evaluation of this grant project.

The various substance abuse treatment programs funded under this program area will submit quarterly narrative and statistical information which will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all programs to evaluate progress and discuss any challenges or needs. Due to the increase in resources being made available for offender treatment the Byrne Program Manager will be working with the Research and Evaluation Office of the Utah Department of Corrections to ensure goals and outcomes for these programs are achievable, and that the necessary resources are made available.

Program Area #13

The various substance abuse treatment programs funded under this program area will submit quarterly narrative and statistical information which will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all programs to evaluate progress and discuss any challenges or needs. Due to the increase in resources being made available for offender treatment the Byrne Program Manager will be working with the Research and Evaluation Office of the Utah Department of Corrections to ensure goals and outcomes for these programs are achievable, and that the necessary resources are made available.

Program Area #15-A

Narrative and statistical information will be submitted by the Utah Crime Lab system quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. Of particular interest will be results documented by the new Eastern Utah Crime Lab funded in the 1998 strategy update. Annual on-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all subgrantees in this program area. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.

Program Area #15-B

All programs funded under the Criminal History Improvement set-aside money will be tracked and assessed by CCJJ's Research Division as part of Utah's overall Criminal History Record Improvement Plan. Byrne funding will be used in conjunction with Utah's NCHIP grant to continue making improvements in the area of criminal history records and technology. Quarterly narrative and statistical reports will be submitted and assessed by staff to generate technical assistance and program modifications. The evaluation of outcomes will be included in the overall Criminal History Records Improvement assessment rather than become the object of a separate assessment.

Program Area #16

This program area encompasses projects in a variety of areas. Narrative and statistical information will be submitted by all projects quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. Annual on-site monitoring visits will be conducted with approximately half of the subgrantees in this program area.

Since many crime scene investigation grants are funded with surplus or deobligated funds, and since these projects are generally for the purchase of equipment it is not anticipated that all projects will be visited. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.

Program Area #20

The Salt Lake County Jail Diversion program is currently being evaluated as part of a three year BJA sponsored grant with CCJJ and the University of Utah, Social Research Institute. Since this Diversion program is relatively new, the first year will primarily document program procedures through a process evaluation and plan the outcome evaluation. The final two years will focus on collecting data on the changes that result from the various program activities. This tool will be the primary evaluation of this grant project.

During 1996 the University of Utah, Social Research Institute conducted an evaluation of Alternative Incarceration for Juvenile Offenders in Utah. This evaluation included the Electronic Monitoring Program and Detention Alternatives for Responsible Teens Program sponsored by the Division of Youth Corrections. Results of this evaluation were included with the 1996 Annual Report. Narrative and statistical information will continue to be submitted by Youth Corrections quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. An annual on-site monitoring visit will be conducted with the Southwest Receiving Center. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.

Program Area #24

Narrative and statistical information will be submitted by Gang Units quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. Annual on-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all subgrantees in this program area. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.